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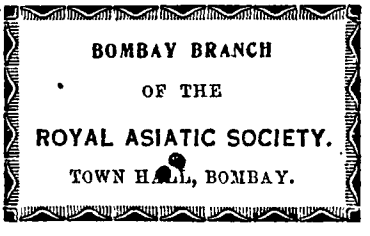

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UNESCO

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AND

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PREFACE

India is one of the Founder Members of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Ever since the establishment of the Organisation in 1945, the Government of India have taken keen interest in and given whole-hearted support to this specialised Agency of the United Nations whose aim is to promote the moral and intellectual solidarity of mankind. In the following pages an attempt has been made to describe the activities of UNESCO and the contribution of India to the deliberations of the two General Conferences held in 1946 and 1947 in Paris and Mexico respectively.

It is proposed to set up a National Commission of India for co-operation with UNESCO. The National Commission will be divided into three sub-Commissions dealing with the main activities of the Organisation. The time has now come when the Indian public should take more interest in UNESCO and should know more concerning its objects and achievements. The aims of this International Organisation cannot be realised without the co-operation of the peoples of the world and, in particular, of all those who are active workers in the fields of Education, Science and Culture. It is hoped that the publication of this volume will serve this purpose.

TARA CHAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,
NEW DELHI;
October 5, 1948.

PART I

INTRODUCTORY—THE FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE

(PARIS, November-December, 1946)

INTRODUCTORY—THE FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE

I. INTRODUCTORY

Between the two World Wars intellectual collaboration between the nations of the world was slow and halting. Owing largely to the zeal and energy of Leon Bourgeouis and Gilbert Murray the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation came into existence and led, in the course of time to the establishment of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris. Later, there was also set up in Geneva an organisation known as the International Bureau of Education. These organisations lacked adequate material means and requisite popular support, and their success was, in consequence, limited. The rise of Fascist dictatorships and the onslaught of the second World War were necessary to demonstrate the importance of education and propaganda in promoting or destroying international peace, and to reveal the hollowness of a peace that is not rooted in a deeper solidarity of mankind.

During the course of the last War a number of ministers of Education from Allied countries lived in exile in London and met periodically to exchange ideas on post-war reconstruction. While London was bearing the blast of German bombs with quiet heroism, the conference of the Allied Ministers of Education first met in November, 1942, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, United Kingdom Minister of Education. The main interest of this conference was to plan for the educational and cultural reconstruction of occupied countries. From 1942 to 1945 the Allied Ministers in London continued to meet and work through specialised commissions and committees and in general sessions; the U.S. State Department associated itself more and more closely with the work of the Allied Ministers.

At San Francisco, where the United Nations met to sign their Charter after the end of the war in Europe, in the spring of 1945, the Chinese delegation proposed that the development of educational and cultural co-operation be entrusted to the proposed Economic and Social Council; the French delegation elaborated the idea and active support came from the Governments and voluntary Educational Organisations in the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter of the United Nations foreshadowed the birth of a specialised agency for education and

culture which was to be connected with the Economic and Social Council. Finally, on behalf of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, the British Government, in association with the French Government, extended an invitation to all the Governments of the United Nations to attend a conference in London. This Conference met in London on November 1st, 1945; delegates from forty-four Goverments and observers from seven International Organisations attended the Conference, which held daily sessions until November 16th. The Rt. Hon. Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education of the United Kingdom presided and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur of our delegation was chosen as one of the Vice-Presidents. The Indian delegation included Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sir, John Sargent, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Dr. Zakir Husain, Dr. A. N. Jha and Mr. K. G. Saiyidain. The London Conference framed a constitution for the new organisation which was to be designated "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation." Delegates of forty-four nations signed the constitution on 16th November, 1945. The Government of Soviet Russia was not represented at the London Conference. A Preparatory Commission, with provision for an Executive Committee of fifteen, an Executive Secretary, and a Secretariat, was set up to prepare for the meeting of the first General Conference in Paris in November, 1946. Sir Alfred Zimmern was appointed Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, but he had to relinquish his office owing to illness. Dr. Julian Huxley became Executive Secretary on 1st March, 1946.

The principles behind UNESCO are set forward in the Preamble of the Constitution drafted in London in November, 1945. The Preamble declares "That since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed; that ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause of suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world.....That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men..... That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern... That the peace must be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind." To give these lofty ideas an institutional form UNESCO was created "for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind." To realise these aims UNESCO will (a) "collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual

knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communications.....(b) give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture.....(c) maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge...". The Constitution of UNESCO provides for a General Conference to meet annually in ordinary session, for an Executive Board of eighteen members elected by the General Conference, and for a Secretariat headed by a Director-General who is nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years. The member states are exhorted to set up National Commissions or National co-operating bodies which will function as agencies of liaison between UNESCO and the member states. It is stipulated that the states Members shall appoint to the General Conference not more than five delegates who shall vote as one and who shall be selected by their Governments "after consultation with the National Commission, if established, or with educational, scientific and cultural bodies."

II. WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

By an Instrument signed in London on November 16th, 1945, a Preparatory Commission was set up to make arrangements for the first General Conference to be held in Paris in November, 1946. An Executive Comittee of fifteen, an Executive Secretary and a Secretariat were to assist the Preparatory Commission. The chief task of the Preparatory Commission was to prepare a draft programme for submission to the General Conference. Paragraph 2 of the Instrument which had created the Preparatory Commission assigned the following functions to this body:—

"(1) To prepare a programme consistent with the purposes, aims and functions of the Organisation, as defined in the Article 1 of the Constitution of UNESCO.

(2) To establish administrative machinery for the realisation of this programme, and to define the relations of the Organisation with the United Nations, the specialised Agencies of the United Nations and other international Organisations.

(3) To provide, without delay, for immediate action on urgent needs of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction in devastated countries."

After the Preparatory Commission had begun to function the wide scope and great urgency of UNESCO's tasks became increasingly clear. The immense scope of the new organisation was inherent in the nature of its functions. UNESCO was expected to contribute to peace and security and to advance the common welfare of mankind through four

major fields—education, science, culture and mass communication. Such vast purposes can be interpreted only in the widest terms and within their scope lies almost all human progress and the whole of the mental and spiritual life of humanity. There was thus a natural temptation to soar into the high regions of theory and speculation and to launch multifarious projects without regard to what a tired, divided and rather depressed world could in fact undertake and perform. From this temptation the Preparatory Commission and the able and zealous members of its growing Secretariat were not entirely immune. After the Preparatory Commission had commenced its work suggestions and ideas began to flow rapidly from many quarters—from governments, delegates and expert advisers, from national and international organisations, from individuals and from officials of UNESCO's Secretariat. These suggestions were tabulated, analysed, and shifted in the Secretariat and then submitted to thorough discussion in the specialist committees of the Preparatory Commission.

The Preparatory Commission began its work in London and completed it in Paris only four days before the inauguration of the General Conference. The rapid expansion of the activities of the Preparatory Commission was reflected in the even more rapid growth of the Secretariat. In March 1946 when Dr. Huxley took over the duties of the Executive Secretary, the senior staff of the Secretariat numbered ten and the remainder were no more than twenty-four, and the entire Organisation was housed in a single flat of a London apartment house. In November 1946 when the Secretariat had shifted to its new permanent habitation in Paris it numbered no less than 376 persons, drawn from twenty-eight states, the higher staff of Senior Counsellors, Counsellors and Consultants and First Assistants accounting for 81. There was only one Indian serving on UNESCO's Secretariat in November, 1946,—Dr. Guha, a Counsellor in the Natural Science Section.

When the Preparatory Commission came to an end on the 15th November, it had accomplished much during its brief span of life. Arrangements for the meeting of the first General Conference had been completed and a large spate of documents awaited to enlighten, and also to bewilder, the delegates of forty-four nations who were to gather in Paris.

III. THE FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE

The first General Conference of UNESCO opened on 19th November, 1946, in the Grand Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne where the Provisional Government of the French Republic welcomed the delegates. The Government of India appointed the following delegation to represent

India at the first General Conference of UNESCO at Paris:—

Delegates:—

1. Sir Carvepalli Radhakrishnan, D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, (Leader).
2. Sir John Sargent, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education.
3. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Member, Central Advisory Board of Education.
4. K. G. Saiyidain, Esq., M.Ed. (Leeds), Educational Adviser, Rampur State.
5. Professor H. J. Bhabha, B.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

Adviser:—

6. Dr. Thomas Quayle, M.A., D.Litt.; C.I.E., Secretary, Education Department, Office of the High Commissioner for India, London.

Secretariat:—

7. Mr. P. N. Kirpal, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B., Assistant Educational Adviser, Office of the High Commissioner for India, London, —Secretary.
8. Miss Dorothy Bose, M.A., Education Officer—Assistant Secretary.
9. Mr. A. M. Ashraf, M.A., Assistant Educational Adviser—Public Relations Officer.
10. Mr. R. Chakravarty, Head of the Arts Section, Delhi Polytechnic—Art Officer.

Among the delegates of the forty-four nations who sat in the Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne were some of the most notable men and women in the fields of education, science and culture.

The representatives and observers from the following forty-four countries were present when the first plenary meeting of the General Conference opened on the morning of the 20th November:—

Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China; Colombia, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Dominion Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iraq, Iran, The Lebanon, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Norway, Panama, Perus, Phillipines, Poland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The plenary sessions of the Conference were marked by two notable speeches from Indian delegates, Professor Radhakrishnan and Mr. K. G. Saiyidain. During the course of his speech, Prof. Radhakrishnan said: "We in India believe that if peace is to be achieved it should be achieved not negatively by the imposition of disciplinary measures or the use of sanctions, but by the fostering of goodwill and understanding among the peoples of the world . . . The Executive Secretary's report gives us the blue-prints for the development of what one may call a world brain, a world mind, or a world culture, which alone can be the basis of a world authority or a world organisation." Prof. Radhakrishnan went on to stress the importance of U.N.O. and the need to reconcile the conflict of ideologies between East and West. "UNESCO", he affirmed, "stands not merely for a new set of adjustments but for a new way of life, a new outlook, a new philosophy which will inspire humanity. We believe that such a philosophy must be one devoted to spiritual values . . . What is essential today is not so much the rehabilitation of schools and libraries, or shops and factories, but the rehabilitation of man. We must recreate man if we are to recreate a new world community . . . . Truth and love are the teachings of every religion. Truth asks us to respect the individual who is the bearer and carrier of values, and love asks us to respect humanity. The individual and humanity are the two poles of the world and other groupings are only intermediate stages." Turning to the budget estimates given by the Executive Secretary, Prof. Radhakrishnan summed up the attitude of the Indian delegation: "If the programme is accepted we may have to spend 7½ million dollars. Compared with the magnitude of the work this sum is not excessive at any rate for the wealthy countries but for poor nations like ourselves we wish to make sure that the different proposals are all essential for the work of UNESCO. We shall be glad to participate in the great work and pay our share if we are satisfied that it will further the work of the nations." Continuing, Prof. Radhakrishnan warned the delegates: "I must say that we should not repeat the mistake of assuming that the world consists only of Western Europe and North America. In making appointments to the Secretariat staff we should realise that there are large parts of the world with immense manpower and abundant natural resources. India and China—for example—have their great traditions also, and they must be encouraged to take a larger share in the administration of UNESCO than has been done hitherto. Salaries of the staff must be based on their needs and should not encourage careerists to take to them. Loyalty to the ideals of UNESCO, personal fitness, technical efficiency and geographical distribution must be taken into account." Referring to the programme of fundamental education and equality of educational opportunity, Prof. Radhakrishnan said: "In

India sixteen per cent. of men and four per cent. of women are literate. We are, therefore, immensely interested in the anti-illiteracy campaign of UNESCO. Again, even in normal conditions, millions of Indians live at starvation level, and many more have perhaps enough to eat, but not enough to keep away disease. We shall, therefore, welcome the establishment of an international institute for nutrition in India." Making a spirited plea for intellectual integrity, Prof. Radhakrishnan concluded on a lofty note which did not fail to inspire his listeners: "We are a priesthood of the spirit. We cannot compromise—politicians may. No false word should escape our lips, no wrong thought should enter our mind. I am convinced that we in this body should stand above politics and for universal values. A German thinker said, 'not round the inventors of new noises, but round the inventors of new values does the world revolve. Inaudibly it revolveth.' "

Delegates from other countries spoke eloquently and affirmed their faith in the ideals of UNESCO. A spirit of enthusiasm and optimism characterized the deliberations of the first General Conference, and the delegates turned to their work with great vigour. The prevailing mood was expressed in the words of Mr. D. R. Hardman, Head of the United Kingdom Delegations. "Let us be as boldly imaginative as the artist, as scrupulously objective as the scientist, as sympathetic and devoted as the teacher. Let us above all keep that faith in the ordinary man which is the essence of democracy . . . . Though we work hopefully we must realise that time is short . . . . The race is between education and catastrophe . . . . During the next three weeks the writing on the wall of this Conference Chamber is 'the eyes of the world are upon us. Clear the decks for action.' "

The General Conference elected Dr. Julian Huxley as the first Director-General of UNESCO for a term of two years. The following were elected as members of the Executive Board:—

Dr. E. R. Walker (Australia).
M. Verniers (Belgium).
Prof. Paulo Carneiro (Brazil).
H. E. Hon. Dr. Dore (Canada).
Mr. Chen Yuan (China).
Dr. Jan Opocensky (Czechoslovakia).
H. E. Shafik Chorbal Bey (Egypt).
M. Pierre Auger (France).
Prof. Photiades (Greece).
Prof. S. Radhakrishnan (India).
Dr. Martinez-Baez (Mexico).

Prof. Kruyt (Netherlands).
Prof. Sommerfelt (Norway).
Dr. Palski (Poland).
M. R. M. Guntekin (Turkey).
Sir John Maud (United Kingdom).
Mr. Archibald Macleish (U.S.A.).
Dr. Parra-Perez (Venezuela).

The Conference defined a programme for the Organisation, which had been worked out by the following Sub-Commissions:—(1) Education, (2) Media of Mass Communications; (3) Libraries and Museums; (4) Natural Science; (5) Social Sciences; (6) Philosophy and Humanities; (7) Creative Arts.

A budget appropriation of six million USA dollars for expenses in 1947 and of $950,000 for expenses incurred prior to 1st January, 1947 was sanctioned.

The Indian Delegation contributed to all aspects of the work of the General Conference. Prof. H. J. Bhabha was Chairman of the Natural Sciences Commission and he guided its deliberations with great distinction. Alone among the nations represented in the first General Conference, the Indian Delegation made a strong plea for the admission of Germany, Japan and Italy to the Organisation. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur pressed this point in a very dignified and impressive speech.

When the first General Conference concluded its work in Paris, the broad lines for the programme and organisational structure of UNESCO had been defined and it was left to the Director-General and his Secretariat in Paris, under the guidance and supervision of the Executive Board, to implement the Resolutions of the Conference.

PART II

REPORT

ON THE

SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE

(Mexico City, November-December 1947)

SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE

I. PLENARY SESSION

In accordance with a resolution of the First General Conference of UNESCO held at Paris during November-December, 1946, the Second General Conference was convened in Mexico City, and commenced its deliberations on Thursday, November 6th, 1947. From November 6th to the early hours of the morning of December 4th, the General Conference and its various Commissions, Sub-Commissions and Working Parties deliberated upon UNESCO's affairs and forged out a precise programme of action for 1948, an adequate budget to implement the programme, and numerous directives to be carried out by the Executive Board and the Director General of the Organisation.

The delegation of India, accredited to the Second General Conference of UNESCO, was composed of the following members:—

(1) Professor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, D.Litt., LL.B., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics in the University of Oxford..... Leader of the Delegation.

(2) Professor Homi J. Bhabha, M.A., Ph.D.. F.R.S., Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay ..... Delegate.

(3) Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, the Embassy of India, Washington..... Delegate.

(4) Syed Ashfaque Hussain, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.....Adviser.

(5) Dr. B. K. Byram. Ph.D.. Educational Liaison Officer, Embassy of India, Washington..... Adviser.

(6) Mr. P. N. Kirpal, M.A. (Oxon), LL.B., Assistant Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Office of the High Commissioner for India, Education Department, London..... Counsellor and Secretary.

All the members of this very small delegation were not able to remain in Mexico City throughout the sessions of the Conference. The Leader, Professor Radhakrishnan, had to leave for India on the morning of the 19th November. Professor Bhabba, who led the Delegation after Professor Radhakrishnan's departure, could not arrive in Mexico City before 13th November. Dr. Byram was with the Delegation for only nine days. From 19th November to the close of the Conference, when the number of meetings held was unusually large, our Delegation consisted of only four members. For instance, no fewer than eleven meetings were scheduled to be held on 19th November, and many of these were held simultaneously. The number of meetings convened daily was seldom smaller than on 19th November, and it was quite impossible for a small delegation of four or five members to keep in touch with the various aspects of the work of the Conference.

During the first fortnight of November the following meetings of an international character were also held in Mexico City, and several delegates, accredited to the Unesco, attended their sessions:—

(1) The Regional Conference on Fundamental Education.

(2) The International Council of Museums.

(3) Round Table Discussions on Philosophy.

Between 31st October and 6th November Professor Radhakrishnan attended the meetings of the Executive Board and took part in the Round Table Discussions on Philosophy. Mr. P. N. Kirpal deputised for Professor Radhakrishnan on the Finance Committee and attended the Executive Board as his technical Adviser; he also attended the Sessions of the Regional Conference on Fundamental Education.

The inaugural meeting of the Second General Conference of Unesco took place at 11 A.M. on Thursday, November 6th, 1947, at the Palacio de Bellas Artes, in the midst of befitting pageantry. In the course of an impressive and graceful ceremony speeches were delivered by His Excellency Manuel Gual Vidal, Secretary of Public Education (Minister of Education) and Head of the Mexican Delegation, Dr. Jaques Maritain, Head of the French Delegation, and His Excellency Miguel Aleman, President of the United States of Mexico. Manuel Gual Vidal welcomed the Delegates to Mexico City and spoke on the ideals of Unesco. The Head of the French Delegation spoke as the representative of M. Leon Blum, President of the First General Conference. His Excellency President Aleman made a significant speech during the course of which he touched upon issues vital to the future of Unesco. He affirmed that, if Civilization has to survive and peace firmly established in the

hearts of men, culture must take science by the hand and lead it, and education must fulfil the highest moral function.

After the picturesque and formal inaugural session of the Conference had come to a close, the delegates met in the afternoon of November 6th in their first Plenary Session at the Escuela National de Maestros, where all subsequent meetings of the Conference were held. The first plenary session was presided over by the leader of the French Delegation, M. Jacques Maritain who spoke about the objects of Unesco and the ideology which must be shared by all those who believe in Unesco. In concluding his speech he said: "The final object of Unesco's work is to contribute to world peace, international security, and the permanent advantage of the nations through Education, Science and Culture. We all know that there is no peace without justice.....And we all know that if peace is to be prepared in the thoughts of men and in the minds of the nations it can only be done if those minds come to a profound conviction of principles such as the following.....that a good policy is first and foremost a just policy; that every nation must endeavour to understand the psychology, development and traditions, the material and spiritual needs, the personal dignity and historic vocation of other peoples because each nation must keep in mind not only its own interests but the common good of the family of nations; that this awakening of mutual understanding and of the consciousness of the civilised community though it requires a sort of spiritual revolution, in view, alas, of the age-old habits of human history, is a necessity for public welfare in a world which henceforth is one for life or death, though remaining tragically divided as regards political interest and passions; that to place the national interests above all is the surest way of losing all; that a community of free men is inconceivable without the recognition by it that truth is the expression of what is right and just and not of what, at a given moment, is most advantageous to the human group; that it is not possible to put an innocent man to death because he has become a useless and costly burden to the nation or because he obstructs the activities of a particular group; that a human being has a dignity on which the good of the community is founded and which, in its own interests, it must respect, and that as a human being, as a civic being, as a social or working being, he has fundamental rights and fundamental duties; that the common weal must take precedence over individual interests, that the working world is entitled to undergo the social changes demanded by the fact that it has come of age historically, and that the masses are entitled to their share of the benefits of culture and of the intellect; that freedom of conscience is inviolable; that men of different creeds and different spiritual associations

must recognise mutually their rights as fellow citizens in the civilised community; that, for the common good, it is the duty of the State to respect religious liberty and freedom of research; that because of the essential equality of men, racial, class or caste prejudices and racial discrimination are an insult to human nature and to personal dignity and are a crucial threat to peace".

After M. Maritain had concluded his speech, the General Conference appointed three committees—The Credentials Committee, the Nominations Committee, and the Procedure Committee. Professor Radhakrishnan attended the Nominations Committee, which recommended to the General Conference names of delegates who might be elected as Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteurs of the Conference and its various Commissions, Sub-Commissions and Working Parties. Mr. Ashfaque Husain represented our Delegation on the Committee on Procedure which was called upon to consider rules of procedure for the meetings of the General Conference. India was not a member of the Credentials Committee, which had to examine the formal credentials of all Delegations.

The following thirty-one member states sent fully accredited delegations:—Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Haiti, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Phillippines, Peru, Poland, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Turkey, Venezuela, Uruguay.

The following member states were not represented:—Liberia, Luxemberg, Saudi Arabia, Syria.

The following states which were not members of the organisation on November 6th, were permitted to send accredited observers:—Austria, Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Monaco, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Chile, Iran.

Delegates and observers representing 43 states were present at the General Conference. Representatives of U.N.O., of its Specialised Agencies, and of many non-Governmental international Organizations also attended. The Press of the world and important broadcasting agencies were fully represented.

According to the previous year's precedent the presidency of the General Conference went to the host country and in accordance with this practice the Mexican Delegation nominated their leader, Mr. Gual Vidal, Minister of Education to act as President of the General Conference. The

following seven vice-presidents of the General Conference were elected at the Second plenary session:—

Belgium:—M. Camile Huysmans.
Brazil:—M. Paulo de Berredo Carneiro.
India:—Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.
Lebanon:—Mr. Joseph Aboukater.
Peru:—Dr. Louis Valcareel.
Poland:—Mr. Stephen Wierblowski.
U.S.A.:—Hon. William Benton.

The Conference set up two main Commissions and one sub-Commission:—

(1) The Programme and Budget Commission. Chairman:—Dr. C. E. Beeby (New Zealand).

(2) The Administrative and External Relations Commission. Chairman:—Dr. Han Lib-Wu (China).

(3) The Budget Sub-Commission. Chairman:—His Excellency Dr. J. C. Keilstra (Netherlands).

At its third plenary session on Friday, 7th November, the General Conference considered the proposal of the Executive Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations recommending the admission of Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Hungary to the membership of Unesco. All four countries were admitted as members and in the midst of loud applause the observers of these countries took their seats as delegates. The representatives of the Republican Government of Spain were also invited to attend the meetings of the Conference in a non-official capacity.

In order to examine thoroughly the technical aspects of the programme proposed for 1948, the General Conference set up the following fifteen Working Parties; composed of specialists in the various fields of Unesco's activities:—

(1) Reconstruction.
(2) Fundamental Education.
(3) Education.
(4) Exchange of Persons.
(5) Copyright.
(6) Museums.
(7) Mass Communication.
(8) Libraries and Documentation.
(9) Arts and Letters.
(10) Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.

(11) Social Science.
(12) Natural Science.
(13) Education for International Understanding.
(14) Germany.
(15) National Commissions and Co-operative Bodies.

The first two days of the Sessions of the Conference were taken up by the inaugural ceremony and the settling of various preliminaries, including the establishment of Commissions, Sub-Commissions and working parties, the adoption of procedure, and admission of new members. After the completion of this necessary preliminary work, the General Conference proceeded to discuss in its fourth plenary meeting held on 8th November, the Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organisation during 1947. This important Report was presented to the Conference by the Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board, Dr. Martinez Baez, who made certain observations on behalf of the Board and reviewed its activities during 1947. The Director-General of the Organisation, Dr. Julian Huxley, followed the Chairman of the Executive Board, and spoke on the presentation of his Report. He referred to Unesco's achievements in reconstructing the educational, scientific and cultural life of the war-devastated countries and in promoting a programme of Fundamental Education. Coming to the controversial question whether Unesco's present activities should be limited and strictly confined to the "preservation of peace" or they should cover a much wider field and promote "the common welfare of mankind", the Director-General affirmed his faith in the pursuit of positive peace which, according to him, could not be taken by storm, but could only be fully realized in the long run by the process of developing mankind in the actual ways and practices of peace. Dr. Huxley said: "We cannot attain that essentially peaceful world unless we think not only of direct education for peace, but also in terms of equality of educational opportunity as set out in our constitution, and in terms of the "general welfare of mankind" mentioned in the Preamble to our constitution. Do not let us forget that in this year 1947 A.D., over half of the world's 2,000 million inhabitants are illiterate, and that the ignorant and illiterate cannot understand themselves or their places in the world, much less other people or the general aims of life".

The Director-General went on to speak of Unesco's advantages and disadvantages in the modern world: "Unesco, in fact, cannot fulfil its purposes adequately, cannot operate with full effectiveness in the presence of widespread ignorance, poverty, ill-health, superstition, apathy or emotional frustration. But if Unesco is at a disadvantage at the

present moment in certain circumstances of the modern world, it has one intrinsic advantage of an overriding nature. Material resources and wealth can only be shared by being parcelled out physically among those who compete for them, and power all too often involves some subordinate group over which it can be exercised. But those things in which Unesco deals—science and art, truth and beauty, inventions and ideas—all these can be freely shared without dimunition, and indeed can be multiplied in the process. It is they which give man his fullest satisfactions; and in the long perspective, human progress is based upon what I might call the self reproducing property of the things of the mind and spirit. However, do not let us forget—and here I am merely re-stating what I have previously said about the inhabiting effect of poverty and ill-health upon Unesco's activities—that this multiplicative sharing of science and culture through education cannot be realized without a foundation of material things which in their turn can only be shared by physical distribution—that each leap forward to new possibilities of mental and emotional enrichment demands a fresh material and physiological spring-board".

Dr. Huxley's speech evoked great interest and the consideration of his Report opened a general discussion on Unesco's achievement and its future role in the world. As soon as the Director-General had concluded his speech and his Report was submitted for discussion, Professor Radhakrishnan went up to the rostrum and addressed the Conference. It was in the fitness of things that the leader of our Delegation should have opened the general discussion; during his association with Unesco and its Executive Board Professor Radhakrishnan had come to be looked upon as the embodiment of the older wisdom of the East and as one who could contribute more than anyone else towards building up a bridge between the cultures of East and West. Professor Radhakrishnan's speech is reproduced in full in Appendix A.

The majority of the speakers who followed Professor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and addressed the plenary session took their cue from him and stressed the various points which he had made. Delegates of following countries addressed the plenary sessions: The Philippines, the Netherlands, Haiti, Greece, Brazil, Canada, United Kingdom, United States, Lebanon, New Zealand, China, Australia, Uruguay, Peru, Czechoslovakia, Union of South Africa, Poland, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Mexico.

As no woman-delegate had taken part in the general discussion, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali addressed the Conference at its seventh plenary meeting on the 11th November. A full text of Mrs. Asaf Ali's speech appears in Appendix B.

The long discussion on the Director General's Report was concluded on 11th November. The discussion cleared the air and clarified the main objectives of Unesco. The delegates from Poland and Czechoslovakia were critical of what had been done or left undone, especially in the field of educational reconstruction in war-devastated countries. Apart from this critical note there was consensus of opinion regarding Unesco's aims and a note of guarded optimism at the measure of success achieved by the Organisation during the very short period of its functioning. It was, however, generally realised that the coming year or two would be crucial for the ultimate success of the organisation.

After the general discussion of aims and policy the Conference decided upon a total figure of the budget appropriation for 1948. After a lengthy discussion the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Conference resolves that the Budget for the year 1948 shall not exceed 8 million dollars and that the Programme and Budget Commission, after considering the programme which it decides to recommend, as well as any other relevant recommendation of the Administration and External Relations Commission, shall recommend a detailed budget within this limit, provided that the total required of the Member States for 1948, including the sum necessary for the Revolving Fund, should not exceed nine million dollars".

With the passage of this resolution in the 9th plenary meeting of the General Conference on the 13th November, the first phase of the work of the General Conference came to an end. During this period the conference had reviewed the activities of the Secretariat since the meeting of the First General Conference, had discussed means and defined ends, had examined the Director General's proposed programme for 1948 as a whole, and had finally fixed a maximum figure which it was prepared to vote in order to implement a reasonable programme. During this first week the Indian Delegation had contributed more than their share to the deliberations of the Conference and the two speeches delivered by the Leader of the Delegation and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali were much appreciated.

The second phase of the conference lasted from 14th November to about 27th November and during this fortnight Commissions, sub-Commissions and Working Parties worked hard on preparing a detailed budget, a precise programme, the necessary rules of procedure, and other matters concerning administration and external relations of the Organisation. Professor Radhakrishnan had to leave for India on 19th November, after which date Professor Homi Bhabha acted as leader of the Delegation and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali as Vice President of the Conference. Professor Bhabha was elected as Chairman of the Natural Sciences working-Party, an

honour which was repeated for the second time (Professor Bhabha had led the Natural Sciences Sub-Commission during the session of the First General Conference in Paris). Mr. Ashfaque Husain was elected as Vice-Chairman of the Working Party on Education for International Understanding. India was elected as one of the nine members of the Budget Sub-Commission. At the meeting of our Delegation it was decided to distribute the work of the Conference as follows:—

Vice President of the General Conference

Leader or Mrs. Asaf Ali.

Executive Board

Professor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan or Professor Bhabha.

Mr. P. N. Kirpal.

Programme and Budget Commission

Leader or Professor Bhabha.

Mrs. Asaf Ali.

Mr. P. N. Kirpal.

Budget Sub-Commission

Mr. P. N. Kirpal.

Administrative and External Relations Commission

Mr. Ashfaque Husain.

Nomination Committee

Leader or Professor Bhabha.

Committee on Constitution and Procedure

Mr. Ashfaque Husain.

General Committee of the Conference

Leader or Mrs. Asaf Ali.

Working Parties

Fundamental Education.—Mrs. Asaf Ali and Mr. P. N. Kirpal.
Education.—Mrs. Asaf Ali and Dr. B. K. Byram.
Exchange of Persons.—Mr. Ashfaque Husain.
Mass Communication.—Dr. B. K. Byram.
Arts and Letters.—Mrs. Asaf Ali.

Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.—Professor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

Social Sciences.—Mrs. Asaf Ali and Mr. P. N. Kirpal.

Natural Sciences.—Professor Homi Bhabha (Chairman).

Education for International Understanding.—Mr. Ashfaque Husain (Vice-Chairman).

National Commission and Co-operating Bodies.—Mr. Ashfaque Husain and Mr. P. N. Kirpal.

Being a very small Delegation we could not do full justice to Working Party Meetings. After Professor Radhakrishnan's departure, Professor Bhabha gave most of his time to the meetings of the Natural Sciences Working Party and the Executive Board apart from acting as Leader of the Delegation and attending occasionally meetings of the Programme and Budget Commission. Mrs. Asaf Ali sat in the Programme and Budget Commission and attended as many Working Parties as she could. Mr. Ashfaque Husain found all his time taken up by the prolonged deliberations of the Administrative and External Relations Commission and its various Committees and Sub-Committees. Mr. Kirpal worked on the Budget Sub-Commission which sat continuously almost to the end of the Conference.

The reports of the Working Parties were considered by the Programme and Budget Commission who drafted a programme for 1948 and also approved a budget prepared by the Budget Sub-Commission. The Administrative and External Relations Commission passed detailed resolutions on financial questions, staff and Organisation problems and external relations of the Organisation. The Committee on Constitution and Procedure also submitted a report. The Executive Board transacted current business and made recommendations regarding such questions as the place of holding the next General Conference. The Resolutions and recommendations of the two main Commissions—Programme and Budget Commission and Administrative and External Relations Commission—of the Committee on Constitution and Procedure and the Executive Board were submitted to the plenary session of the General Conference which were held between 27th November and 4th December; during this third and last phase of the Conference the work of the Commissions, Sub-Commissions and Working Parties was very carefully reviewed and final decisions were taken.

The work of the General Conference is described in the following pages.

II. THE PROGRAMME OF UNESCO IN 1948

The Director General's proposed programme was submitted to the Executive Board in August, 1947, and was discussed at length. The Executive Board finally approved a programme which was classified under the following five heads:—(1) Raising the Standards of Education, Science and Culture, (2) The Free Flow of Ideas, (3) Education for International Undertaking, (4) Man and the Modern World, (5) Action through Governments and Peoples.

The Programme Committee of the Executive Board defined Unesco's role as follows; "Unesco must continue to select schemes which are practical, and combine them in a unified programme which has a direct relevance to the present world situation. Unesco's role is to identify pressing needs, to define ways of meeting them, to bring them to the attention of the proper agency, and to stimulate action upon them. Unesco is not a world university, a world research centre, nor a world relief agency. It is an inter-governmental organisation, whose purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture."

The proposed programme included no fewer than 88 items and some of these items called for vast projects. The various programme items were fully thrashed out in the meetings of the working parties and were also debated upon in the Session of the Programme and Budget Commission. The Report of the Programme and Budget Commission was discussed in the plenary Sessions of the General Conference and approved with minor changes. It was resolved:—"In 1948 Unesco will concentrate its efforts and resources, both within member states and in the Secretariat, on a limited number of activities.....Throughout all parts of this programme for 1948, Unesco will seek to make more real the idea of a world Society by promoting collaboration in specific tasks between Governments and peoples, and between educators, scientists, scholars, creative artists, experts in radio, film and the press, and all workers in related fields."

The Programme for 1948 is divided into six chapters entitled:

(1) Reconstruction: "Man helping man to recover from the war."

(2) Communications: "Man speaking to man by all means at his disposal."

(3) Education: "Man helping man to grow in knowledge."

(4) Cultural interchange: "Man sharing with man the best things he has in art and literature and all the other realms of creation."

(5) Human and Social Relations: "Man helping man to live together."

(6) Natural Sciences: "Man helping man to know and control nature and his environment."

The General Conference adopted a large number of resolutions embodying the programme of UNESCO in 1948 which are given in Appendix D.

III. THE BUDGET FOR 1948

The Indian Delegation were closely associated with the making of the budget for 1948. Professor Radhakrishnan had been elected as a member of the Finance Committee of the Executive Board. Mr. Kirpal deputised for him at all meetings of the Finance Committee during 1947, and at the Sessions of the Executive Board in which the Director General's proposed budget for 1948 was prepared, discussed and approved. The proposed budget was printed and circulated to member states and delegations in advance.

After approving the maximum figure of 8 million dollars for the 1948 budget, the General Conference set up a Budget Sub-Commission consisting of nine countries, namely, Australia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Mr. Kirpal represented our Delegation on the Budget Sub-Commission; the acting leader, Professor Bhabha, also attended important meetings of the Sub-Commission, especially the Sessions dealing with the Natural Sciences programme.

The Budget Sub-Commission held 22 meetings and transacted important business. The Sub-Commission was requested by the Programme and Budget Commission to examine the budget estimates with the special obligation that these estimates be made to reflect separately the cost of each programme. The Sub-Commission was also authorised to indicate priorities in regard to programme items where priorities had not already been determined by the Programme and Budget Commission. The cost of each programme item approved by the Programme and Budget Commission was examined carefully. The Chairman and Rapporteur of the Working Party concerned and representatives of Unesco's Secretariat appeared before the Sub-Commission to answer questions and to justify the proposed expenditure. The Secretariat's esti-

mates were carefully scrutinised; the general policy of the Sub-Commission was to axe administrative costs and to avoid reducing programme costs as far as possible. In many cases priorities had to be allotted after consultation with the representatives of Working Parties. The budget prepared by the sub-Commission was approved, with minor modifications, by both the Programme and Budget Commission and the General Conference.

Unesco's budget for 1948 is in the form of a summary Appropriation Table setting out expenditure in three parts; each part being divided up into five chapters, namely (1) Conference and Meetings, (2) Personnel Service, (3) Common Services, (4) Grants in Aid and emergency grants in aid, and (5) expenses on initial recruitment of staff. The amounts appropriated for each part of the Budget are as follows:—

	U. S. Dollars.
PART I.	
General Policy (General Conference and Executive Board).	402,867
PART II.	
General Administration. (Office of Directors and External Relations, Finance and Administrative Services, Public Information, New York Office).	1,969,957
PART III.	
Programme Operations and Programme Services.	4,959,813
Reserve Money to cover further increases in cost of living and of materials (and for contingencies upto 100,000 dollars).	350,090
Total sum appropriated	7,682,637

The General Conference adopted the following Appropriation Resolution:—

"The General Conference Resolves:

1. That, for the Financial Year 1948, the amount of $ 7,682,637 is hereby appropriated for the purposes indicated in the Appropriation Table.

2. Expenditures may be made only for such projects and services as have been approved by the Second Session of the General Conference and for such General Policy and General Administration activities as have been

approved by that Conference, and shall be limited in accordance with the appropriations set out against each numbered heading of the three parts of the Appropriation Table.

3. Transfers within the Budget may be made by the Director General subject to the following conditions:

(a) No transfers may be made from Part III to Part I or Part II of the Budget. Other transfers between the parts of the Budget may only be made with the prior approval of the Executive Board.

(b) No transfers shall be authorised to increase the total sum appropriated for personnel, except from the Reserve.

(c) In Part I, transfers between objects of expenditure and between numbered headings shall be subject to the prior approval of the Board.

(d) In Part III transfers between numbered headings may only be made with the prior approval of the Executive Board: transfers between objects of expenditure may only be made subject to the approval of the Finance Committee of the Board.

(e) No transfer shall be made, except with the prior approval of the Executive Board, to increase grants in aid and emergency grants in aid beyond the amounts set out in the Appropriation Table.

4. The Director General shall prepare and transmit to the Board and Member States before 1st February 1948 a detailed table setting out specific information concerning proposed expenditure on individual projects as provided in Section 4 of the Financial Regulations as approved by the Second Session of the General Conference."

IV. FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

The making of the programme for 1948 and the appropriation of funds to implement the programme were the chief concern of the Conference. But the programme, however excellent, could not be implemented without sound financial procedures, an efficient administrative machinery and the support and goodwill of Member States and other external agencies.

The three following parts concerning Financial questions, Administrative questions and External Relations, relate to the decisions of the Administrative and External Relations Commission and its various committees.

Mr. Ashfaque Husain represented the Indian delegation on the Administrative and External Relations Commission. He attended the meetings of the full Commission and was a member of the drafting committee on Financial and Administrative questions. In addition, he was the Convenor of a small committee of three members appointed to examine the Financial Administration of UNESCO; this committee produced a valuable report which was approved by the main Commission and by the General Conference.

1. Scale of Contributions from Member States for 1948:

The scale of contribution from Member States which was based on the practice of the United Nations was modified in order to meet the change of membership since 1947. The contribution of both India and Pakistan was assessed at 4·60 per cent. of the total budget; in accordance with the United Nations' ruling the two countries will decide between themselves their respective shares of this contribution. India and Pakistan's contribution was the fifth highest among Member States, the first four being, The United States of America with 41:88 per cent., The United Kingdom with 30·38 per cent.; and China and France both assessed at 6·99 per cent.

Next to India came Canada with 3·73 per cent.
Then followed Australia with a contribution of 2·29 per cent.

2. Currency of Contributions:

The General Conference determined the currencies in which Member States should deposit their contributions to the budget and to the Revolving fund in 1948. India, along with the United Kingdom, Australia, Egypt, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa has to pay her contribution in pound sterling; China and all the Member States from Europe and the Middle East will remit their contributions in French francs; Switzerland in Swiss franks, and all Member States in both the Americas will pay in United States dollars.

3. Payment of Contributions:

The General Conference expressed their concern at the large number of Member States whose contributions were in arrears, and passed a resolution ensuring speedy payment of contributions.

4. **Financial Statements:**

The Financial Statements prepared by the Secretariat gave a very clear idea of the state of accounts, and the General Conference passed the following resolution on the subject:—

"The General Conference resolves:

(a) That the Secretariat be commended for the highly improved financial statements presented this year;

(b) That, to ensure necessary record keeping during the current year on the basis of which a more adequate financial statement can be developed for 1948, the Director General is instructed to arrange for the presentation of financial statements to indicate expenditures and obligations in accordance with the form of the budget and by quarters of each financial year.

(c) In order to assist Member States to formulate their decisions on the Budget for the following year, the Director General shall supplement the information required under Regulations 4(d) of the Financial Regulations by presenting to Member States a statement, in accordance with the form of the budget, of expenditure and obligations incurred during the first three-quarters of the financial year as this is prepared together with an estimate for the last quarter of the year, assuming that the General Conference is held in that quarter."

5. **Financial Administration.**

A Committee of the Administrative and External Relations Commission under the convenorship of Mr. Ashfaque Husain made a thorough examination of the Financial Administration of UNESCO. The Auditors had submitted a most alarming report on the state of accounts during the period covered by the Preparatory Commission, revealing depressing details of the incompetence of the Financial Administration during 1946. The Committee issued certain directives to the Secretariat which were approved by the Main Commission and the General Commission.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

The General Conference and the Administrative and External Relations Commission gave considerable time and attention to Administrative Questions. It was realised that the Secretariat personnel should be fully representative of various cultures, and the administration should be most

efficient. The Indian delegation had taken the lead in stressing the importance of making the Secretariat as representative in character and composition as possible.

Professor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan had referred to this shortcoming of UNESCO in his speech, and almost every speaker who followed him had agreed that this defect should be removed as early as possible. Mr. Ashfaque Husain pursued the question in the Administrative and External Relations Commission. The General Conference passed a detailed resolution on staff questions, the most important part of which is given below:—

"1. That at the earliest possible time the Director General should initiate a long term appointment policy, subject to the Staff Regulations in force;

2. that in the selection of staff due importance be attached to the consideration of geographical distribution. In this connection the Director-General is instructed to take adequate measures to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, and the Executive Board is requested to follow closely the implementation of this policy;

3. that in implementing the recruitment policy the Director-General should avail himself of all possible assistance from the United Nations, the Specialised Agencies, Member States, National Commissions or Co-operating Bodies, or if necessary, other sources, with a view to ensuring integrity of selection on an impersonal basis;

4. that the Director-General is instructed to institute, as soon as possible, a review of the experience, qualifications, and achievements of present staff members, with a view to replacing those staff members who do not measure up to the high standards of competence, integrity and efficiency which must be expected of staff members of UNESCO, or whose services are no longer required in the light of changes in the Programme approved for the year 1948; and, further, to request the Director General to report on the progress achieved on this review to the Executive Board at its meeting in February 1948, and to complete the review by 31st March 1948. In this connection the Executive Board and the Director General should also bear in mind the consideration of fair geographical distribution of the staff;

5. that the Director General be instructed to include, in the review of qualifications of personnel of the Secretariat, a consideration of the salary and grading of each incumbent;

6. that the Director General is instructed to make a study of the various grades of salaries for the staff, bearing in mind the real emoluments of the officials of the United Nations, of Specialised Agencies, and of various governments, holding posts of corresponding duties and responsibilities, particularly those living in Paris. The results of this study shall be submitted to the Executive Board and for consideration at the next General Conference;

7. that the Director General is instructed to examine without delay the question of the daily living allowance, and to consider the possibility of replacing this allowance by a system of allowances taking into account the special facilities indicated in paragraph 8 which will ensure a more equitable compensation for those variable and special costs that are not taken into account in fixing salaries and which are necessary to ensure the staff of an adequate standard of living;

8. that the Director General is instructed to take steps to improve the living conditions of the staff and other persons residing in Paris who are attached to UNESCO on official duty;

9. that the Director General is instructed to transmit to Member States, as of 30th June:

(a) a list showing the names and nationalities of staff members of the Organisation;

(b) an analysis of the staff by nationalities;

(c) a list specifying the posts within each organisational unit of the Secretariat, setting out designations and grades."

The General Conference also approved certain alterations suggested in the staff regulations.

Regarding the future structure of the Secretariat, the General Conference passed the following Resolution:—

"1. That, as soon as the Programme has been adopted by the General Conference, at its Second Session, the Director General shall make, as soon as possible, the necessary adjustment in the structure of the Secretariat to carry out that Programme.

2. That the Director General issue as soon as possible a statement of the basic premises upon which the organisation of the Secretariat is being established, and make available for public distribution a clear and concise description of the organisation structure established to carry out the Programme approved by this General Conference.

3. That this resolution shall in no way restrict the flexibility nor prevent the modification of the organisation structure as programme needs require.

4. That the Director General shall report to the Executive Board on the action taken to implement this resolution."

VI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

The General Conference passed a number of resolutions on questions concerning External Relations of UNESCO. The Indian Delegation was one of thedelegations who sponsored the idea of the representation of UNESCO in the main cultural areas of the world.

The General Conference passed the following Resolution regarding the representation of UNESCO in the main cultural areas of the world.

"1. To establish as soon as possible, after consultation with the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies, regional offices or centres of UNESCO in order to further the aims of the Organisation and to co-ordinate the activities of National Commissions in the major geographical regions of the world.

2. The representatives of UNESCO, who conduct the consultations, should place before the United Nations and Specialised Agencies the generous offer* of the Cuban delegation made at the Second Session of the General Conference of UNESCO as well as the expression of views of delegations to the Conference on the value of opening a regional office in Cuba.

3. That the Executive Board should consider the matter and report to the third Session of the General Conference which shall determine the geographical regions of the world in which the establishment of such offices or centres will best contribute to the aims of the organisation.

4. That, pending the establishment of such regional offices or centres;

(a) the Executive Board is instructed to consider immediately the possibility of establishing at least one such office or centre during 1948 bearing in mind the needs of different regions as well as facilities likely to be available in those regions, and especially those available at Havana through the offer of the Cuban Government mentioned in paragraph 2."

*This refers to the offer of facilities for locating a regional centre in Cuba by the Cuban Delegation.

The Conference also passed resolutions on the following subjects: —

1. *Technical advice to Governments of Member States.*
2. *Reports by Member States.*
3. *General Policy concerning recommendations to Member States and International Conventions.*
4. *General Policy concerning co-operation with Non-Member States.*
5. *Relations with Germany.*
6. *Relations with Japan.*
7. *Trust and non-self governing territories.*
8. *National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies.*
9. *Relations with the United Nations.*
10. *Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies.*
11. *Relations with the Specialised Agencies.*
12. *International Bureau of Education.*
13. *International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.*
14. *International Council of Scientific Unions.*
15. *International Studies Conference.*
16. *Relations with Non-Governmental International Organisations.*

The General Conference approved a very comprehensive draft of directives concerning relationships with International Non-Governmental and semi-Governmental Organisations. The directives touched upon the following aspects of the problem: —

1. Plan of Relationships.
2. Principles governing Relationships.
3. Organisations eligible to enter into Relationships.
4. Procedure for selecting the organisations with which UNESCO will enter into Relationship.
5. Types of Relationship—Consultative Arrangements—Advisory Committees—Formal Agreements.
6. Review of Relationships.

Another important directive concerning External Relations was in connection with payments to International, non-Governmental and semi-Governmental organisations.

VII. CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE

A Committee on Constitution and Procedure sat for a number of days and worked hard on various problems within its terms of reference.

Mr. Ashfaque Husain represented our delegation on this Committee. The Committee's deliberations were so prolonged that they could not come to a final arrangement on rules of procedure.

Finally, the Committee submitted a few amendments in the Rules of Procedure which were accepted, and the Conference adopted the following Resolution which postponed the main work to the session of the next General Conference.

"The General Conference resolves: To receive the Report of the Committee of Procedure together with the annexed documents, and to refer these documents to the Executive Board with the request

(a) that the Executive Board, in consultation with the member states and with the assistance of an editorial committee composed of experts on organisational procedure, prepare a definitive draft of Rules of Procedure for the General Conference of UNESCO, and

(b) that this draft be submitted to the General Conference at the beginning of the next session, for adoption as the standing Rules of Procedure of the General Conference."

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

The General Conference passed a few Miscellaneous Resolutions the most important of which were the following:—

1. **Solemn appeal against the idea that war is inevitable.**

"The representatives of Education, Science and Culture, meeting together at Mexico City at the UNESCO General Conference:

Aware of the responsibilities imposed upon them by the Constitution of the Organisation to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law, for human rights, and the fundamental freedoms of the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion;

Concerned at the dangers to peace resulting from currents of thought conductive to the idea that another war is inevitable;

Troubled by the indifference, resignation and even calm acceptance which such currents of thought meet in certain sections of public opinion;

Address a solemn appeal to all who are concerned for the dignity of man and the future of civilisation, particularly educationists, scientists, artists, writers and journalists throughout the world;

to abjure them;

to denounce the pernicious idea that war is inevitable;

to act as the mouthpiece of the conscience of the nations, refusing collective suicide;

to combat, by every means in their power, surrender to fear and every form of thought or action which may threaten a just and lasting peace."

The General Conference sees no need to consider further resolutions on this subject.

2. **Official Languages of the Organisation.**

Adoption of Hindustani as one of the official languages of the organisation.—The following Resolution was moved by the Indian Delegation, and was unanimously adopted:

> That Rule 32(a) of the Rules of Procedure of the General Conference be amended to read as follows:—"Chinese, English, French, Hindustani, Russian and Spanish are the official languages of the General Conference. Any other official language may also be recognised as an official language of the Organisation on the request of the Member State or Member States concerned."

The passage of this Resolution was a great achievement for the Indian Delegation.

Professor Bhabha, the acting leader of the delegation moved the Resolution, and delivered a speech which is reported in full in Appendix C.

3. **Seat of the next General Conference.**

The Executive Board recommended to the General Conference that in 1948 the Conference should meet at the headquarters in Paris in order to avoid dislocation of the Secretariat and additional costs involved. The Lebanese Delegation extended a warm invitation to all Delegations to come to Beirut. The question whether the Conference should meet in 1948 in Paris or in Beirut became a matter of controversy, which divided the Conference. Considerations of economy and efficiency pointed to Paris as the seat of the next Conference; the spirit, if not the letter of the constitution, and the claims of an important cultural region like the Middle East inclined the delegates to accept Lebanon's hospitality. The Lebanese delegation made an emotional appeal which was fervently supported by the leader of the Mexican Delegation; when the question was put to the vote, the invitation of Lebanon found favour among South American, Asiatic and Middle Eastern States and was resisted by delegates from Europe and North America. We voted for Beirut, which was selected by the Conference as the Seat of the next General Conference to be held in November, 1948.

IX. THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board met several times before the inauguration of the Conference and also during its sessions. On 6th November the members of the Board were presented to the President of the Republic of the United States of Mexico and during the formal ceremony Professor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan acted as the spokesman of the Executive Board and made an appropriate speech. Professor Radhakrishnan was later

elected as Senior Vice-Chairman of the Board, Chairman of its most important Committee on Programme, and a member of the Nominations Committee.

Six new members were elected to the Executive Board which is now constituted as follows:—

Dr. E. Ronald Walker	Australia	Chairman
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.	India	Senior Vice-Chairman
Professor A. Auger.	Norway.	Junior Voice-Chairman
Professor P. Sommerfelt	France.	
Professor P. Carneiro:	Brazil.	
Professor Chen Yuan.	China.	
H.E. Mr. Victor Doré.	Canada.	
Dr. Stanislay Arnold,	Poland.	
H.E. Shafik Ghorbal Bey.	Egypt.	
M.R.N. Guntekin.	Turkey.	
Dr. Benjamin Carrion.	Ecuador.	
Mr. George D. Stoddard.	U.S.A.	
H.E. Dr. M. Martinez Baez.	Mexico.	
Sir John P.R. Maud.	United Kingdom.	
H.E. Dr. J. Opecensky.	Czechoslovakia.	
H.E. Dr. C. Parra-Perez	Venezuela.	
Professor A. Photiades.	Greece.	
Professor L. Verniers.	Belgium.	

X. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FUNCTIONS IN MEXICO CITY

The artistic and cultural celebrations connected with the Second General Conference of UNESCO in Mexico City were worthy of the occasion. Some of these events were prepared and paid for by the Secretariat; others were organised and financed by the host country.

The Secretariat was responsible for the mounting of three exhibitions which remained open to the public during the UNESCO month. The first exhibition was designed to illustrate the functions of public libraries and museums in the world to-day, and the activities of UNESCO in these media for public and technical information. The second exhibition gave a well planned demonstration of the programme of fundamental education, while the third presented the work of voluntary organisations in the field of educational reconstruction in war devastated countries. The last mentioned exhibition was planned to give the voluntary organisations working in conjunction with UNESCO an opportunity of presenting a visual picture of the task which they had accomplished and to indicate the immense scale of the needs which still require to be met. All three exhibitions were planned as travelling units which would continue to circulate through Member States during 1948. The object of these exhibitions was to stimulate activity in certain important subjects by presenting to experts from Member States examples of technical and sociological development in other countries. These exhibitions were carefully planned, but their appeal was insignificant when compared

to the feast of artistic and social life with which the warm and generous citizens of Mexico welcomed to their enchanting city the representatives of forty nations.

The hospitality offered by Mexicon Govt. and people was incredible—it was overwhelming in its bounty as it was spontaneous and genuine. The brilliant Exhibition of Mexican paintings at the Bellas Artes Theatre testified to the richness and vitality of the visual arts in Mexico; an exhibition of pre-Columbian art revealed the greatness of the older civilisations of the Aztecs and the Incas; another rather modern exhibition illustrated various aspects of Mexican education. The "Feria del Libro Universitaire" (University Book Fair) at the Palacio de Mineria was impressive to the eye and the mind. The National Anthropological Museum had some unique exhibits to show. The performance of Salvador Nodo's play "Don Quixote" was of unblemished excellence, and the concert of symphonic music at the Bellas Artes Theatre was as good as any in the world. The Mexican Dance Festival at the National Stadium was an unforgottable spectacle; nothing could rival these dances in loveliness and skill. Visits to the countryside gave us glimpses of the Mexican landscape, mountains and sea-side. Members of the Fundamental Education Working Party found the visit to the Rural Educational Centre near Toluca of absorbing interest. The excursion to the Teotibuacan archæological was most instructive; here the past lay in its challenging mystery under every inch of the good old earth, and the mounting pyramids embodied man's childlike dream of immortality. An excursion to Puebla and to the Astronomical Laboratory of Tonantryintia revealed how modern science and the old Catholic faith flourish together in Mexico's tolerant climate. We visited Agricultural Centre of Chapingo where promising students receive free education and maintenance for a seven years' course in Agriculture. Last, but not least, the delegates visited Acapulso where the heavens melt into the sea and the mountains look magical with haze and colour.

The delegates were entertained lavishly and these social functions provided welcome opportunities for making friendly contacts. The Mexican Minister of Education invited us to a magnificent reception at the historic Castle of Chapultepec where folk dances and songs delighted the delegates. The Municipal Council of Mexico City and the Federal District held a reception in honour of UNESCO delegates who were entertained to lunch and music at the beautiful floating gardens of Xochimilco. The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave a gorgeous reception at the Foreign Office, and to cap all formal functions, His Excellency the President of the Republic and Madame Aleman invited the delegates to a banquet at the Chapultepec Palace.

The various delegations entertained each other and the Foreign Embassies and Legation in Mexico City also offered hospitality on a lavish scale. The Indian Delegation invited heads of Delegations, ambassadors, prominent delegates, and members of the Mexican Government to a luncheon held on the occasion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday. Mr. D. H. Hardman leader of the United Kingdom delegation proposed the Prime Minister's health and made an appropriate speech to which Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan replied; Prof. Bhabha entertained the Scientists to a Dinner Party and Mrs. Asaf Ali invited delegates from Latin America and Middle Eastern countries. We invited the Chinese Delegation to a luncheon which was in return to the cordial hospitality offered to us by both their Embassy in Mexico and their Delegation. While the numerous social functions were somewhat tiring they afforded excellent opportunities for knowing delegates from other countries and exchanging ideas. The pace of things, was, however, too fast to permit tranquillity of thought or depth of personal relationships. International conferences, especially when they concern all the vastness of education, science and culture, tend to attempt too much and to run the risk of superficiality of achievement.

XI. A RESUME OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION'S WORK

The Indian Delegation took a prominent part both in the formulation of principles on which UNESCO must take its stand and in the shaping of practical measures which are required to implement abstract principles. As regards basic principles and fundamentals of policy we either initiated or actively backed up the following lines of thought:—

(1) That the Government and peoples of all Member States should wholeheartedly accept and actively support the Purposes and Functions of UNESCO as laid down in Article I of the Constitution of 16th November, 1945;

(2) That UNESCO should eschew power politics and alignments of international groups which tend to further Imperialistic or nationalistic policies;

(3) That UNESCO must reach the peoples of the world directly and must not get stifled by Governmental controls and by the actions of politicians; it should mobilise for peace and human welfare the peoples of the world through the leaders of Education, Science and Culture;

(4) That the only basis of an enduring peace among nations is the increasing equalisation of standards of living all over the world and the spread of enlightenment in backward areas; and to promote this principle UNESCO must align itself with progressive forces all over the world and

work for the welfare of all mankind without distinction of race, sex, language or religion;

(5) That UNESCO should strive hard to transform the materialistic civilisations which hold sway over large areas of the earth, into cultured communities who value freedom and enlightenment, cleanliness and courage; and that in accomplishing this great aim the spiritual and moral principles inherited from the older cultures of Asia generally, and of India particularly, have much to contribute;

(6) That the aim of UNESCO must be to create a balanced culture which harmonises science and wisdom and nourishes rich diversities in thought and outlook; and the immediate danger of Natural Sciences stealing a march over Philosophy and Humanistic Studies should be removed by a shift in the emphasis on the former which has unconsciously crept into the programme operations of UNESCO;

7. That UNESCO must strive hard to become global in scope and to this end, Germany and Japan should be welcomed to the Organisation as soon as possible, and no effort should be spared to persuade Soviet Russia to join the fraternity of culture;

8. That the organisation should be truly representative of all important cultural groups and to this end the composition of the Secretariat personnel must be immediately altered in order to recruit larger numbers of employees from Asia, South America and Africa; UNESCO must at all cost check the tendency of being dominated by the material resources and the "Cultural Imperialism" of Western Europe and North America;

9. That Member States should be willing to supply UNESCO with adequate funds, but every step should be taken to ensure that these funds are carefully and economically expended, and not frittered away over a diffused and ineffective programme; and that for some time it will be essential to concentrate UNESCO's limited energies and resources on a few activities which will help in the immediate task of combating international distrust and conflict.

In the vindication of the above-mentioned principles we played a leading part and found general support from other delegates. In the sphere of action our Delegation actively supported the following programme items:—

(1) Programme of Reconstruction in war-devastated areas, with special emphasis on relief and rehabilitation measures in China and other Far Eastern countries.

(2) Programme of Exchange of Persons.

(3) The development and extension of public libraries.

(4) Programme of Fundamental Education and Adult Education.

(5) Educational Seminars.
(6) Enquiry into Education for International understanding.
(7) Improvement of Text-books and teaching materials.
(8) Consultative Educational Missions.
(9) Teachers Charter.
(10) Educational Charter for Youth.
(11) The Arts in General Education.
(12) Vocational Guidance and Technical Education.
(13) Educational opportunities for women.
(14) Films to popularise Art.
(15) Translations of 'Great Books.
(16) Philosophic Round Tables.
(17) Tensions affecting International understanding.
(18) Philosophical Analysis of Current Idealogical Conflicts.
(19) Humanistic Aspects of Culture.
(20) Social Implications of Science.
(21) Field Science co-operation offices.
(22) Hylean Amazon Institute.
(23) High Altitude Stations.
(24) World Centre of Scientific Liaison.

We also initiated and gave whole-hearted support to the following measures of policy:—

(1) The budget appropriations should be closely related to programme operations.

(2) The administrative cost of the organisation should be reduced to the minimum and the rapid expansion of the personnel should be halted.

(3) The financial administration of UNESCO should be as efficient as possible and in this respect there should be no possibility of any repetition of the incompetence which marked the beginnings of the Organisation.

(4) A new policy of recruitment of personnel should be initiated forthwith and the inadequate representation of important cultural units on the administration should be redressed in the shortest possible time.

(5) UNESCO should establish regional offices or centres in major geographical regions of the world.

(6) UNESCO's policy in the matter of grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations should be liberal and flexible.

(7) Solemn appeal against the idea that war is inevitable.

(8) Official Languages of the organisation.

(9) Members of the Executive Board should continue to be free from the control of governments of Member States.

XII. CONCLUSION

This Report may conclude with a few general observations on the value of what our Delegation were able to achieve during the second General Conference. The question will inevitably be asked whether the expenditure incurred in connection with India's membership of UNESCO is justified by results. To this question there is no simple answer.

The programme items for 1948 which directly concern India and from which we may possibly derive some benefit are as follows:—

(1) A few Indians may be awarded Fellowships in the Exchange of Persons programme; their number will, however, not come to more than four or five.

(2) The enquiry initiated in 1947 through the Commission on Technical Needs in Mass Communications is to be extended to India, Burma, Siam, Indonesia and some other countries.

(3) India will be invited to send representatives to a meeting in Paris of a Radio Programme Committee composed of experts from eighteen countries. Indian experts may possibly be invited to serve on two meetings of a Radio Programme sub-committee of eight members and a meeting of a council for Educational Broadcasting composed of six members. These meetings will be convened with the purpose of securing the widest possible co operation between UNESCO's Radio Production Unit and the National Broadcasting Organisations.

(4) UNESCO's functions as a clearing house of information in Fundamental Education can be useful to educational authorities in India. UNESCO's co-operation will also be available to India if it is proposed to set up a Pilot project in Fundamental Education; UNESCO may itself undertake to initiate such a project in India.

(5) UNESCO's assistance in the dissemination of information on new techniques and methods in adult education will be useful.

(6) The three or four Educational Seminars to be held in 1948 will provide an opportunity to teachers from India to meet and exchange ideas with their colleagues from other parts of the world.

(7) At the request of the Government of India UNESCO can arrange to send to India educational missions for survey, consultation and advice on the re-organisation of the educational system of the country.

(8) UNESCO's clearing house services in the introduction of Arts in general education will be available to Member States.

(9) UNESCO will provide technical information concerning museums.

(10) UNESCO will establish in 1948 a Field Science Co-operation Office in South Asia; this office is to be located in India.

(11) An Indian Scientist may be invited to attend a conference in Paris which will be convened to study the effects of high altitudes on life and of physical phenomena observable at high altitudes. Another Indian Scientist may participate in a meeting of experts to consider proposals for international stimulation and co-ordination of Cartographic science.

(12) Any International or national scientific and technological organisations, Unions and Societies in India will be entitled to apply for grant-in-aid and other similar forms of assistance.

(13) Indian Scientists can benefit from UNESCO's World Centre of Scientific Liaison.

(14) If UNESCO's Book Coupon Scheme materialises, the public in India will be able to buy easily books, and educational, scientific and cultural material in "hard" currency countries.

Apart from the above mentioned specific items of the programme, India, along with other Member States, can profit considerably from all co ordinating activities of the Organisation. A few Indians will undoubtedly secure appointments on the Secretariat; at present four members of the staff are Indians, but the number will probably increase to about a dozen or more before the middle of 1948.

All this is some gain achieved, but it may, perhaps, not entirely justify the expenditure involved. There are, however, two further grounds of justification which may carry considerable weight.

In the first place India's prestige in this important International Organisation stands very high. We have come to be looked upon as a country which leads Asiatic cultures and which can contribute towards the mingling of the East and West to a greater extent than any other country. Considerations of power politics and material resources do not yet vitiate UNESCO's affairs overmuch, and ordinarily it is possible to consider proposals on their merits. In spite of serious disadvantages like the small size of our Delegation and lack of any prior consultations among delegates, India has built up great prestige in the Counsels of UNESCO.

Apart from considerations of prestige and certain practical advantages accruing from our membership of UNESCO, the Organisation has, within a brief period of existence, shown sufficient promise of future success. At present UNESCO is undoubtedly vulnerable to criticisms from several quarters. It is accused of trying to build "airy castles" in a world of grim political realities in which the precarious State of peace may be disturbed any moment. It is blamed for trying to do too much in too many fields with the result that its feeble efforts can merely scratch at the surface of things without penetrating deep enough anywhere. There is constant

danger of the Organisation passing under the cultural and even the political domination of Anglo-Saxon peoples or West-European and North American countries. It is undoubtedly true that so far UNESCO has failed to create striking impression on leaders of Education, Science, and Culture in the World, and it is still far from rousing the peoples of the World to the enthusiastic support of its ideals. But in spite of criticism and misgivings it must be admitted that UNESCO has within the few months of its functioning defined its ends, has formulated practical measures to implement these ideas, and has set up an administrative framework, which is capable of yielding rich dividends. UNESCO is still in a phase of future promise rather than present achievement, and it may be that it will meet the same tragic fate which has destroyed in the past all great experiments of mankind in the international field; but we cannot afford to throw away even the small promise it holds, for only an international organisation like UNESCO can bring about that "universal rededication of minds" for which the Czech leader John Amos Comenius pleaded three hundred years ago, and which is now the very condition of the survival of Civilisation on this earth.

INDIA HOUSE,
LONDON,
27*th January*, 1948.

(Sd.) PREM KIRPAL,
Secretary and Counsellor, Delegation of India to the Second General Conference of UNESCO held in November-December 1947, in Mexico City.

PART III

REPORT

OF THE

Government of India

TO THE

THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT

Beruit, November-December, 1948

REPORT TO THE THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO*

The Government and people of India have always been deeply interested in international co-operation and world peace. In the pursuit of these ends our delegates, accredited from time to time to the United Nations and its specialised Agencies, have striven to the utmost. When the Constitution of UNESCO was first framed in a conference convened in London in 1945, India was represented by a delegation of eminent educationists and scholars who made a valuable contribution to the establishment of the organisation. The Government of India sent their representatives to the first two General Conferences of the Organisation, held in Paris and Mexico City in 1946 and 1947. The programme and objectives of UNESCO have attracted wide attention in India. The Ministry of Education have so far performed the functions of a National Commission which will begin to operate shortly.

I. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Early in 1948 the Central Advisory Board of Education set up a Special Committee for establishing a National Commission in accordance with Article VII of the Constitution of UNESCO. This Committee, which met in early July to finalize the composition of the National Commission for India, has unanimously recommended that an Indian National Commission for UNESCO should be set up with the following as its main functions:—

(a) to serve as a liaison agency between UNESCO and the national bodies and institutions concerned with and working for the progress of education, culture and science;

(b) to act in an advisory capacity to the Government of India in matters relating to UNESCO.

In the beginning the National Commission will consist of three main Sub-Commissions on Education, Science and Culture. The Commission will consist of 78 members prominent in the fields of education, science and culture and representing the Central, Provincial and State Governments. Leading educational, scientific and cultural organisations in the country will be represented on the National Commission. The affairs of the Commission will be managed by an Executive Board of 15 members,

*Sent by the Government of India, in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution of UNESCO.

including representatives of the various Sub-Commissions and nominees of the Government of India, with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Education acting as ex-officio Chairman of the Board. The Government have agreed to provide a full-time secretariat and other facilities that the National Commission may require in implementing the objectives and programme of Unesco from time to time. It is hoped that before the next session of the General Conference of Unesco takes place the National Commission will have begun to function.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNESCO'S PROGRAMME

Full details of the recommendations of the General Conference at its second session were received only in early 1948. The Government of India had, however, already initiated action on the main features of Unesco programme, in the implementation of which voluntary organisations were invited to co-operate.

1. Educational Reconstruction.

On August 15, 1947, India attained her freedom and the first Government of Free India lost no time in initiating and promoting an all-round educational advance within the shortest possible period of time. The Government of India have launched a number of schemes for educational reconstruction which are in consonance with the general objectives and programmes of Unesco. Indian educationists are deeply interested in Unesco's programme of Fundamental Education, and in this field, which is termed as 'Social Education', a great deal of expansion is expected to take place in the very near future. The Provinces and States of India have evolved various schemes for mass education and for 1947-48 the Central Government have agreed to give grants to the extent of Rs. 40 crores for the entire post-war development programme of which a substantial portion will be spent on educational reconstruction. All schemes which conform to the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education are approved and become eligible for financial aid from the Centre. Education is, however, primarily the responsibility of Provincial and State Governments which spend large sums of money on the provision and expansion of educational facilities. The Central Government has itself a number of schemes of an all-India character and amongst these the following may be specially mentioned:—

(a) The Central Government has been most anxious to liquidate mass illiteracy and ignorance in the shortest possible period and plans are now under the active consideration of the Government for increasing rapidly the percentage of literacy to atleast 50 per cent. within the next 3 years.

Schemes for Social Education, which are similar to Unesco's programme on Fundamental Education are under preparation. The main purpose of these schemes will be to create the right type of citizen who will not only up-hold the prestige of free India and fulfil the important tasks confronting her, but will also be an intelligent and peace-loving citizen of the world. In the Provinces similar schemes for Social Education are being evolved; the Central Provinces and Berar has already launched a large plan of Social Education. The Government of India has agreed to give generous financial and other assistance to the Provinces for their programmes of Social Education.

(b) With a view to improving the educational and economic conditions of the backward sections of the population the Government of India spend Rs. 3 lakhs every year (as part of a 5 years' scheme beginning from 1944) on scholarships to poor and backward students who are members of certain Scheduled castes. About 1,000 scholarships have so far been awarded under this scheme. Last year a provision of Rs. 50,000 was made in the budget for the grant of scholarships to students belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes for post-Matriculate studies in 1948-49. The whole question of providing adequate financial assistance to backward communities for advanced education is now engaging the active attention of the Government and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be available in future and equal opportunity of education for all will become a reality.

(c) The Provinces, States and Universities have been requested to promote, in all educational institutions under their control, the study of International Law and Affairs and to take necessary steps to extend its teaching in all its phases, including its developments and modifications. Efforts are also being made to start and encourage the teaching of U.N. Charter and the purpose, background, structure and activities of the United Nations Organisation in the schools and institutions of higher learning in the country. The response to the efforts of the Government of India in this direction has been encouraging. It may also be mentioned that lists of Indian Social Workers among primitive and backward people were compiled and forwarded to Unesco.

(d) Towards the end of 1947 the Government of India set up a Central Institute of Education in Delhi. The Institute will not only train post-graduate teachers but will also provide facilities for high class research in education. One of the greatest needs of modern India is for trained teachers and the Institute, along with other rapidly increasing facilities for Teacher Training in the Provinces, is expected to satisfy that need.

(e) Complementary to the Central Institute of Education is a scheme for establishing a Central Institute of Psychology with a view to organising

research in different branches of educational psychology. The Committee which was appointed for this purpose has already recommended the setting up of such an Institute, which will not only conduct research but will also be responsible for co-ordinating all such institutes in India.

(f) The Central Government has also schemes for expanding facilities for technical education and particularly for building up technical institutions in the main areas of the country; a proposal to make grants from the Central Revenues to the extent of Rs. 1·5 crores on special expenditure and Rs. 30 lakhs on recurring expenditure for the up-grading and improvement of important high grade technical institutions in the country is under the active consideration of the Government.

(g) Consequent upon the partition of India and the setting up of the new State of Pakistan, an exchange of populations on a colossal scale took place between the two Dominions. The rehabilitation of millions of people who sought new homes has absorbed the energy and resources of Government. This enormous task of rehabilitation included the provision of educational facilities for those who had been uprooted from their homes. The problems of rehabilitation of the refugee population have been similar to the needs of war-devastated areas which Unesco's programme of Reconstruction is designed to serve.

(h) Inspite of many urgent problems arising out of the movement of populations, the Government of India were able to advance their plans for a complete overhauling of the system of higher education. The structure and content of secondary education are being recast and Universities' Commission is expected to commence its work of re-organising University education in India. Higher Institutes of Technology are also being set up.

2. Cultural Interchange.

(a) *Libraries.*—The Government of India has recently taken up the question of setting up a Central and Copyright Library. The Ministry of Education's Central Library of Educational and Cultural Films has been taking active steps to build up an adequate stock of such films. Steps have been taken to compile a select national bibliography of current best books and to establish a National Union Catalogue.

(b) *Arts and Letters.*—In the field of the humanities the Central Government has recently set up an Editorial Board under the chairmanship of Professor Radhakrishnan for preparing a History of Philosophy which is expected to provide a correct account of the development of philosophical thought with special emphasis on the contribution of India. It is hoped that when this History is published the contribution of India in the various fields of thought such as Metaphysics, Sciences, Sociology, Ethics and politics will be more widely known.

To foster and co-ordinate the development of cultural activities of the country as a whole and to create an environment in which moral and aesthetic values can flourish and find free and creative expression it has been decided to set up the "Indian Cultural Trust" representing the various cultural elements in the life and traditions of the people. The main activities of the Trust will be carried on through the medium of Academies of which the following three are to be constituted atonce:—

(i) The Academy of Letters which will deal with Indian Languages and Literature, Philosophy and History.

(ii) The Academy of Arts (including the graphic, plastic and applied arts) and Architecture.

(iii) The Academy of Music, Drama and Dancing.

Financial provision has been made for building up an All-India Institute of Hindustani Music which will provide facilities for training in music as well as research in the theory and practice of Indian music. A Central College of Karnatak Music in South India will be established shortly. Various grants have been given to promising artists for the study of art.

(c) *Indian students abroad.*—Under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme of the Central, Provincial and State Governments about 1,000 students have been sent abroad since 1945 for advanced studies and research in subjects that would be useful for the development of the country. In addition, the Central Government provides all possible assistance to private students proceeding to foreign countries; approximately 2,000 private students including a considerable number of women have gone abroad during the last three years. To look after the welfare of Indian students abroad the Government of India maintain large educational establishments attached to their Embassies and High Commissioners abroad. During 1947 the Central Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs to be spent on advanced studies of selected scholars in foreign countries. Each scholar enjoys a bursary equal to the value of the Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford, and provision is made to enable him to travel extensively during his course of study abroad. It is hoped that when these students return after having completed their education they will help materially in the educational and industrial development of the country. Their experience will undoubtedly promote international understanding.

(d) *Deputation of Scientists.*—Since 1946 the Government have been deputing annually a certain number of eminent scientists for travel and advanced studies abroad. These scientists have had the opportunity of

meeting their colleagues in other countries and exchanging ideas with them. Some of them have also attended International Conferences of Scientific Organisations.

(e) *Exchange of students and teachers.*—To promote friendly relations with the neighbouring countries with which India has always had close cultural links the Central Government has undertaken and promoted exchange of teachers and students. A scheme for exchange of students between India and China has been in operation since 1943 on a reciprocal basis; ten Indian scholars were sent to China for advanced studies and research in Chinese literature and philosophy and other cultural subjects, while India received an equal number of students for special studies in Indian subjects. In the middle of 1947 another batch of 10 students was sent to China for advanced studies. The Government of India has already endowed for a period of two years a Chair of Indian History and Culture at the National Peking University, Peiping, where a strong Indological Section has come into existence. As a part of general programme of establishing artistic contact with the outside world India recently sponsored an Indian Art Exhibition in London consisting of representative objects of art from both India and Pakistan.

The Government of India have approved a comprehensive scheme to award scholarships to selected students from foreign countries and countries within the Commonwealth. To begin with these scholarships will be open to Indians domiciled within those countries and also to the citizens of those countries. The whole cost of the selected scholars' education in India will be borne by the Government. Recently 7 scholarships were awarded to Indonesian students to study at India institutions. The Government has provided all facilities for their training and stay. A scheme of exchange of students between India and Iran has been in operation from 1944 as a result of which 11 students from Iran have already received training in India.

The Government have also started a scheme for the exchange of teachers between India and various countries. According to this scheme, the Universities and Institutions in India will depute their teachers for short term service abroad and will take in return teachers from foreign universities according to their requirements. There has been an increasing demand for Indian teachers of high academic qualifications and integrity in some of the British colonies. In 1947, at the instance of the Kenya Government, the Government deputed one of its educationists to investigate educational facilities in Indian schools in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Ways and means are now being devised for improving the quality of teachers working in the schools for Indians in these areas.

(f) *Cultural Missions and International Conferences.*—The Government of India have always been deeply interested in acquainting the outside world with the cultural contribution of the country and promoting close and intimate contacts with distinctive cultures and civilizations outside their own frontiers. Cultural Missions have already been sent to Iran and Afghanistan and a comprehensive scheme for sending such missions to foreign countries is engaging the Government's attention. It is hoped that such missions will shortly proceed to the countries of South East Asia, including Burma, Malaya, Ceylon, Indonesia and Indo-China, with whom India's cultural relations date back to ancient times. It may be specially mentioned that the Governments of India and Iran have recently agreed to exchange a number of cultural antiquities as a gesture of goodwill. Gifts of small teaching collections of duplicate Indian archaeological specimens have recently been made to the Universities of London and Sydney. The Government of India, which has always been interested in establishing most cordial relations with China, recently presented a set of 15 paintings of reputed Indian artists to the Chinese Government. Important books on various aspects of Indian life and culture are shortly to be presented to the National Roosevelt Library, Chungking and the Sun Yet Sen University Library, Canton; and a similar gift will be made to the Jogjakarta University of Indonesia.

With a view to promoting oriental studies abroad, the Government have sanctioned a sum of £2,000 to the Royal Asiatic Society, London, and a sum of £1,000 to the London School of Oriental and African Studies for 1948. To provide advanced training to Indian students and to disseminate correct opinion about Indian culture and civilization among foreign scholars a Fellowship for a period of 2 years from 1948-49 has been offered by the Department of Anthropology.

The Government of India holds the membership of various scientific and other international organisations to which delegations are sent from time to time. Recently the Government sent a delegation to the International Congress of Orientalists. The Government of India have already participated in a number of special conferences convened under the auspices of Unesco. Last year delegates and observers were sent to participate in the International Conference on Public Education at Geneva, Educational Seminar on International Understanding at Sevres and the Fundamental Education Conference at Nanking. Dr. Zakir Husain was recently invited to participate in the meeting of experts on Fundamental Education at Paris, and Professor N. K. Sidhanta worked on the Committee for translation of Great Books. The Government of India are

also participating this year in the 11th International Conference on Public Education at Geneva, the Unesco Seminar on Teacher Training in London and the Conference of University Representatives at Utrecht.

3. **Communication.**

Recently a Committee on Visual Education was set up to explore the possibilities of using mass media of communications for educational purposes. The Government have already set up a Films Unit for the production of Information and Educational films. It may also be mentioned here that the Government gave its whole-hearted co-operation to Unesco Commission on technical needs in the domains of Press, Radio and Film. Substantial information about India's educational needs has been collected and passed on to Unesco.

4. **Human and Social Relations.**

With a view to promoting religious and communal harmony for building up a secular, democratic and peaceful State the Government are actively considering ways and means for removing the tension that has recently marred the relations between the constituent groups and communities of India. Some Indian Universities have initiated research and studies on these tensions.

III. GENERAL REMARKS ON THE PRESENT PROGRAMME AND FUTURE ORIENTATION OF UNESCO

1. **Peace and Racial equalities.**

The Government and people of India have given their full support to the present programme of Unesco with the hope that the objectives of Unesco will become easier of attainment in the immediate future. While the programme is good so far as it goes, it cannot be denied that all that Unesco stands for in the minds of men is now in jeopardy. It is undoubtedly true that it is the business of the United Nations Organisations to settle international disputes and preserve peace, but the Government of India have all along felt that Unesco cannot divest itself of its responsibilities in the maintenance of world peace, which is the sine qua non of its very existence and activities. The world seems now divided into two great power groups with rival ideologies competing for the allegiance of the common man all over the world and there is an unmistakable armaments race. The Government and the people of India are convinced that a stage has now been reached when, if civilization is to survive, world peace must be given the highest priority in the programmes of all international organisations. Equally important is the need for racial tolerance and equality. One of the most objectionable features of the Nazi ideology was its cult of the Nordic race; it is unfortunate that

soon after the defeat of Hitler and his accomplices, a similar cult of racial superiority and special privileges for the more powerful races of the world is gaining in influence and power in some countries. In the continent of Africa a new Government has come in power which has pledged itself openly to perpetuate such racial doctrines and the Government of India are convinced that if those vicious doctrines are allowed to spread unchallenged the whole concept of international co-operation and equality of races will receive a great setback. It is, therefore, suggested that apart from the various programmes which Unesco has undertaken so far, the whole effort of this Organisation must now be directed primarily towards the preservation of world peace and elimination of racialism in all its forms, without fear or favour. Unesco represents the cream of world's intelligence and culture and in the spheres of education, science and culture much can be accomplished to combat the menaces of war and racial arrogance.

2. **Economic and Financial Plan for Educational and Cultural reconstruction.**

Unesco stands for the widest possible dissemination of modern knowledge and culture amongst the masses of people all over the world. This is particularly necessary because if we have to build adequate and suitable defences in the minds of men against war we cannot allow half of the population of the world to remain steeped in illiteracy, ignorance and superstition and thus expose a vast section of the world to unscrupulous exploitation by politicians or war-mongers. It is, therefore, necessary that Unesco must devise ways and means so that the minimum requirements of cultured and civilized existence are made available to all within the shortest possible period of time. Such a programme for educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction requires human and financial resources which are not at the disposal of the backward areas. The Government of India have always appreciated and given their full support to the fact-finding work which Unesco has been doing in this connection as it will provide the necessary data for all plans for reconstruction. The services of information, advice and guidance which Unesco provides are also extremely useful. To implement the objectives of Unesco in a world which is fast drifting towards war and which is consuming an unwarranted proportion of human and material resources for entirely destructive purposes, it would be desirable if Unesco gives a bold and courageous lead so as to divert the present international tendencies towards the arts of peace and progress. The Government of India would, therefore, like to suggest that Unesco should explore the possibilities of a comprehensive economic and financial plan for raising the standards of the educationally backward people and to persuade the richer nations to make sufficient funds available for this purpose. If the

richer nations can provide funds for purely economic and political purposes it should not be difficult for them to supply funds for Unesco's objectives which are the avowed objectives of all peace-loving countries. The Regional Study Conference on Fundamental Education, which met under the auspices of Unesco and of the Chinese Government in Chungking in September, 1947, recommended that "Unesco should explore the possibility of raising an International Fund for aid to less wealthy countries as well as International Loans for the specific purpose of supplementing local resources". It also recommended that in view of heavy expense of preparing visual material and reading material to be employed in Fundamental Education campaigns, Unesco should endeavour to get such essentials prepared on a world scale for world use. The Government of India has also suggested as one of the items for the agenda of the next General Conference that steps may be taken to increase Scientific and technical literature. The Government of India would, therefore, like to urge that the next Conference of Unesco should draw up an economic and financial plan for educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction in comparatively backward areas. Unesco has already done valuable work in this connection for reconstruction and rehabilitation of war devastated areas and the time has now come to extend the scope of such a programme so as to include all backward areas. The basic objective of Unesco's efforts should be to make fundamental education available to all people all over the world within a stipulated period of time and this should have a high priority among Unesco's many activities.

3. **Regional representation and decentralization.**

The Government of India has from time to time expressed its considered views on the need for adequate representation of the Member States on the Unesco Secretariat and for Regional decentralization. It is depressing to find from the latest information supplied by Unesco that the countries of Asia have together not more than 18 posts in the grades 8 and above out of the total 163, and two posts in the grades 5 to 7 out of the total of 37. Unesco which is an international organisation should not allow undue representation on its Secretariat to certain areas, and ways and means must be found to provide adequate representation to the various geographical regions.

In view of the distinctive needs of the various regions, the Government of India feel that Unesco should explore the possibilities of regional decentralization. If and when regional centres are established, the Government of India would like that all such centres are so organised and developed that there will be give and take between allied cultures and civilizations. Care must, however, be taken that considerations of power politics and cultural Imperialism must, at any cost, be kept out of Unesco's affairs.

4. **Need to concentrate over fewer projects.**

It was natural that in the first spell of enthusiasm Unesco should proclaim a very ambitious programme consisting of multifarious projects. Experience has, perhaps, brought appreciation of realities, and it is hoped that instead of diffusing its resources and energies over numerous projects of unequal merit and urgency, Unesco will now concentrate on a few top priorities. The Government of India feel that the following items should take priority over everything else for some years to come:—

(a) Preservation and promotion of International peace.

(b) Promotion of freedom and equality among all peoples of the world.

(c) Introduction of Fundamental Education in all countries in the shortest possible time.

(d) The harnessing of science to the ends of Education and Culture, and of the common welfare of mankind.

The Government and the people of India have always had full sympathy with the objectives and activities of Unesco and such criticism as they have offered from time to time regarding some of its activities and aspects has been inspired with the desire to obtain quicker results. Relations between the Government of India and Unesco have always been most cordial and friendly and Government of India will continue to extend all possible co-operation in such tasks as Unesco may undertake to perform in the pursuit of its noble objectives.

Ministry of Education,
New Delhi;
23rd August 1948.

(Sd.) TARA CHAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Speech delivered by Professor Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan at the General Conference of Unesco at Mexico city on 8th November 1947.

Mr. President,

Fellow Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We of the Indian Delegation are happy that this second conference is taking place in this beautiful city which in itself is an illustration of inter-cultural co-operation.

In making any observations on the Director-General's report for the year 1947, we have to remember the difficult conditions under which UNESCO started work. Any international organisation has to encounter problems in its initial stages. If we make allowance for these conditions I think the work done in this first year is impressive in quality and in quantity. The evident satisfaction with which the Director-General now and then referred to the work of the first year, is not to be mistaken for any easy complacency on his part.

In the matter of cultural reconstruction in war-devastated areas, Unesco collaborated with other organisations and did substantial work. The Conference organised at Nanking on fundamental education, in which twelve nations participated, gave an impetus to the spread of basic education in backward areas in the East. The greatest progress, however, was in the field of natural sciences. In the realm of Arts and Letters, Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, we have not been equally successful. We have done some work in the spread of education for school-going people and we have rendered substantial help to advanced scientific workers, but there are large masses of people in every country who are neither school pupils nor scientific specialists, but who are vitally interested in the problems of peace and international understanding. Here, our instruments are the press, the radio, the film and the theatre. Much success has not been achieved in this field.

We recognise the fundamental importance of science for the general welfare of humanity, but we have to recognise the equal importance of Philosophy and Humanistic Studies. There is, I regret to say, a certain amount of unconscious bias in favour of sciences in the Secretariat. A project suggested for the section on Philosophy and Humanistic Studies by an expert committee of philosophers was transferred by the Programme Section of the Secretariat to the Department of Social Scien-

In raising the physical and intellectual standard, science has been of immense service to humanity. Our age is rightly noted for the outstanding contributions made by science to human health and welfare. The way in which scientific advance is to be utilised has become an urgent problem. In his presidential address at Dundee, Sir Henry Dale said: "The belligerent use of science has undergone a rapid transformation, turning it into a weapon and a combatant in itself released for the indiscriminating infliction of death and destruction at rapidly growing ranges and on an ever increasing scale". Natural science has outstripped the growth of that knowledge which is needed to control all science. It is said that a study of social sciences will help to correct this deficiency. The other day, Dr. Shapley of Harvard Observatory said: "Our civilisation is endangered by strong physics and weak sociology". It is assumed that as we have mastered nature by a knowledge of it, we will master human nature by a knowledge of man and his relations in society. The solution is not so simple. Natural sciences have placed in our hands a dangerous instrument; social sciences will place in our hand a second instrument as dangerous as the first. Men who are learned in social sciences have used the technique of propaganda for corrupting human nature by pandering to its material and emotional greed. The way in which sciences, natural and social, have to be employed is studied by ethics and philosophy. The concepts of right and wrong do not belong to the sphere of science, and on the study of ideas centering around them human hapiness ultimately depends. A balanced culture should bring the two great halves of science and wisdom into harmony.

In our programme, we have plans for assisting in the re-education of Germany. May I suggest, in all humility, that the whole world needs re-education; that the way of life to which we are growing accustomed requires to be altered radically. The increasing mechanisation which exalts force, numbers, money and the military spirit, is producing men according to a fixed pattern, with identical needs, identical recreations and identical reactions. This process will soon take us near the terrifying picture of "terminate man". Those who are unable to endure the nudity of spirit, the inward melancholy, attempt to get away from it by dubious devices, detective stories, crossword puzzles, or noisy demonstrations. In one of the most advanced countries of the world, the largest number of deaths among intellectuals is either by suicide or motor accidents. Both are ways of escaping from life. We have idealism, we have goodwill but we must develop the right spirit which could utilise these mental and moral resources for the good of humanity.

We are doing our best to collect folk songs but our way of life is destroying the singers. We are collecting monuments in museums but

those geniuses who could build the monuments are destroyed by our moder way of life. We are collecting the ashes but the fire is being put out Unless we raise the quality of human beings and produce men of dignit and integrity, free in spirit, men who will obey the moral law which i the only condition of freedom; we cannot prevent the slow, steady relentless descent of our civilisation into the abyss.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of welcoming Italy, Austria, Hungar and Switzerland into our fold. When the Peace Treaties are conclude and the people's governments established, we shall welcome Germany and Japan. This cultural Organisation, which is non-political in character must be global in its scope. Unfortunately, Soviet Russia has not joine us. She seems to have some suspicion about our activities; suspicion leads to mistrust and fear. The late President Roosevelt felt that th universal anguish of women and pains of men endured in the last wa could be compensated only by the attainment of freedom from fear. Toda we are obsessed by fear. We seem to be losing confidence in the UNO We are apprehencing another war which would be most ruthless, atmoic biological, bacteriological—a war which would result in the complet destruction of vast parts of the inhabited earth. Humanity is deepl divided. The future is trembling before us. Deep down we are all group ing for a way out. How can Unesco help us in this troubled conditio of the world?

Our preamble rightly says, "that the great terrible war which has no ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principle of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men and by the propaga tion in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine o inequality of men and races". We have defeated fascism on the battle fields. Have we defeated it in our hearts? Let us have the courage t descend into ourselves and discover in our depths the sources of th malady which is afflicting us. The great English historian, Lord Acton made a truly profound remark, "Power tends to corrupt and absolut power corrupts absolutely. Great men are nearly always bad men". Con centration of power, no matter whether it is political or economic, is a threat to democracy. It is certain to be abused whether it is by politi cians on account of their position or by rich men on account of thei wealth. Aggregation of wealth in a few hands and growth of corporate monopolies do not make for democratic processes. Big business and high finance will control politics, will control intellectual life, will contro machines of propaganda like the press and radio, will establish economic fascism. Political dictatorship on the other hand leads to slavery and the stifling of human liberties and we should avoid it. There is a kind of cultural fascism which believes in the superiority of one's own culture

and uses political power and economic power to "sell" its way of life. Mark Twain said that the British were mentioned in Bible. "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth". I wonder what he would have said had he been writing today. The dominant nations of the world seem to have an effortless sense of superiority of their own culture.

You will forgive me if I refer to the Secretariat appointments, which give one the impression of cultural fascism. In a Secretariat which has 557 posts, Western Europe has 288, English speaking people of British Commonwealth 176, and the United States of America 50; altogether 514. Less than 1/6 of the Worlds' people have 92 per cent of the appointments. Africa has not even one. Middle East has two, China and neighbouring countries seven, India and neighbouring countries three; altogether twelve. Only the West European culture is represented adequately. Latin American, Middle Eastern, Indian and Chinese cultures are very inadequately represented. I know that we should not lower our standards of efficiency in the name of geographical or cultural distribution. I am aware that as UNESCO is located at Paris many members of the lower staff have to be recruited in that region. I am also aware that many people could not be spared from the countries representing other cultures. All the same, if we are to avoid the suspicion that Unesco is an Anglo-American or West European organisation, we must make serious efforts to correct this disproportion.

A true democracy has nothing in common with either political or economic or cultural fascism. Unless the nations of the world establish truly democratic governments the world may have to submit to another penance of pain. Some of you may ask about conditions in India. I happen to be a member of the Constituent Assembly. We are framing a constitution which will distribute political and economic power, i.e. which will be a democracy in both the political and economic ways. It respects all cultures. We are establishing a secular multi-communal state which will respect the culture of every groups. I may illustrate by telling you that the cabinet of the Indian Dominion which has 85 per cent Hindus, includes nearly 50 per cent of non-Hindu minorities. In our present Indian Delegation the majority are non-Hindus. You have in our mind the incidents in the Punjab. I may tell you that we are suffering for the inequities of our past, but let us not loose our sense of proportion. Let us realise what it cost England and Scotland to become united. After the winning of independence, America had to pass through one of the bloodiest wars of history to establish a union.

We, in our country, are deeply interested in Unesco. We are prepared to contribute to the best of our power towards its expenses; but

we wish to be assured that there will be no wastage or leakage and that strict economy is exercised in the matter of expenditure. We want more attention to be paid to humanistic studies, to mass communication and to the development of international understanding. We must work on the peoples of the world who are being bullied and misled, worked upon and deceived by calculated propaganda, and make them tell their governments that they have no use for the vanities and ambitions of their leaders and are anxious to build a world on faith and understanding, a world dedicated to the dignity of man and human fellowship.

APPENDIX B

Speech delivered by Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali at the general Conference of Unesco at mexico city on 11th November, 1947.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates,

I wish I could have spoken in my own language, Hindustani; perhaps when you meet again next year, it will be possible for the representatives of my country to speak in Hindustani, because naturally we express ourselves much better in our own tongue; and it also happens to be the common language of about four hundred million people of this world.

My Leader has spoken not only for my country but also, I believe, for all the Asian people. As a body of distinguished men planning the future of mankind you may well wonder why a mere woman should have dared to interrupt the flow of male eloquence. Believe me, I have decided to do so after much hesitation, and let me also assure you that no feminist argument, such as vindicating the right of womanhood to share with men equally the burden of erecting the defences for peace, prompted me. Besides, in an assembly of men of such high learning and academic experience, if one who belongs to the market place of politics, ventures to raise her voice, it is, I assure you, from no sense of over confidence.

I quite realise my inadequacy in attempting to preach what may sound like a sermon to a body such as Unesco; but even while realising the shortcomings Unesco labours under and its limitations I thought I might intervene in the debate today, if for no other reason, to invite your attention to Unesco's role as saviour of peace. Also because I cannot help saying that either you, who have designed the Organisation, quicken your sensitivity and see the cracks in the foundations Unesco rests on, or give up all hope of saving man from himself.

Two years ago, when this Organisation came into being, such talk would have been considered morbid and destructive, but two years ago men and women, and particularly the common man and the ordinary

woman still believed in pledges given by men in high places. Now with crisis following crisis, and chiefly the crisis of hunger and want, most men have grown cynical and they have lost their faith in those who govern their lives. The abstractions which they are called upon to defend and the evil they are told they must destroy whip up their emotions temporarily, but disillusionment follows quick and breeds in them fear and suspicion and complete indifference to spiritual values. And the brutalisation of man, you will admit, is a graver calamity than the material destruction caused by war.

Let us, therefore, ask ourselves in all seriousness if this war-damaged humanity is prepared to accept a leadership that has ceased to command its respect. Let us examine with frankness the reasons for the storm that threatens the world again, a storm which, if it breaks, will probably destroy all civilisation and culture and will lay waste all hopes for mankind, if not forever, at least for an unpredictable period of time. If this analysis is correct we cannot but conclude that the basic causes that take human beings to the brink of disaster are greed and the power lust of the few. Unless we can eradicate this primary defect in our socio-economic structure, I, for one, cannot foresee a world settling down to life where evil, untruth and unloveliness will cease to influence man.

What is Unesco doing to restore national equilibrium? I am not ignoring Unesco's limitations; I am not overlooking the limitations of the even greater and more powerful body, UN. At the same time, we must honestly face our responsibilities and the implications of the fact that the world's sick condition is a cause for a grave anxiety today even more than it was two years ago, when Unesco was ushered in to heal that sickness. It may be said that the remedy that is being tried is a sure one though it takes some time to yield desirable results. I am afraid that does not satisfy me The world is sick today and gravely; critically sick; it needs to be healed here and now and immediately if it is to be saved.

As one reads the Director General's report, one cannot help admiring the outlines of a design for peace which is to unfold itself gradually through international collaboration in the fields of education, science and culture. The design is, however, too complicated and elaborate and its completion will take longer than humanity can afford to wait. A crisis will overtake us unless we make haste and war will win the race, not Unesco.

I realise the difference between positive and negative peace; I also realise that we must build peace on a positive basis if it is to be lasting. The question, however, before us today, I suggest in all humility, is not what is ultimately or ideally desirable but what is immediately essential.

Unless, therefore, we devote our energies to the urgent task of banishing and outlawing war and rescuing peace from its present precarious condition, there is danger of Unesco itself and all that it stands and strives for being washed away by a rapidly advancing deluge.

I am tempted to say that in the present conditions a body like Unesco has serious limitations, and that even the bigger and more powerful United Nations Organisation is a house divided against itself. I may also say that so long as the present political and economic pattern of world is not radically altered there can be no real peace for mankind, and that only a political organisation, not we here, can do anything immediately effective to save the peace of the world. But that would be no better than a counsel of despair, and its logical conclusion would be to wind up this organisation and to admit that the forces of education, science and culture are no more than instruments in the hands of political and economic bosses, to be used for their own ends as and when they please. I, however, will not be a Cassandra.

Even so, I must ask you, fellow Delegates, to pay urgent attention to the rumbling of thunder which warns and threatens us. In order that you may be able to pursue and ensure the ideals for which Unesco stands you must not only strive to build in all countries a democratic structure that provides security and equality, but also help to bring about an outlook that recognises the emptiness that is individual liberty, if it means the liberty to suffer want, to die of hunger and to go on dying without end. While, therefore, Unesco should not neglect such important subjects as Fundamental Education, the Natural Sciences, Arts and Letters, Philosophy and Humanities, Museums and so on, I feel that for some time to come we must concentrate our limited energies and material resources on those activities which help in the immediate task of combating international distrust and conflict and mobilising the mind of the common man all over the world against the forces which are today leading the nations to a war of unimaginable frightfulness and destruction. I am certain that even in the present state of things if intellectual leaders in different countries are determined to establish peace they can achieve a great deal. The only conditions of success are intellectual cleanliness and courage.

There is another suggestion which I should like to place before you for consideration. It is not enough to have a general conference once a year and a few projects of varying importance during the year. This may yield very useful results in the long run, but what is required immediately is to reach peoples of different countries with the message of the new order, to create among them an appreciation of the objects of Unesco and realisation of the dangers ahead if those objects are not implemented

quickly. Some Member States may—but all will not—find it possible to undertake a sufficiently large and effective programme. In any case, there will be need everywhere for co-operation between the Member States and Unesco in this vital task of creating international understanding. It is perhaps possible that if Unesco has a representative in each large state or a group of small states, he may keep the people of that area fully informed of the ideals, objectives and activities of Unesco and also assist the authorities of the Member State concerned to plan and implement programmes of different kinds designed to promote international understanding.

Fellow Delegates, immediate action and not distant planning is the need of the hour. Humanity is inexorably linked with its economic environment, and in our present struggle for civilisation we must strive for some time to come we must concentrate our limited energies and peace and fellowship. Unesco's activities, therefore, in the immediate future should be centred around the implementation of one main project designed to bring about international understanding, and Unesco must align itself with all progressive forces and with progressive forces only. International co-operation has failed during the past because the ruling cliques which control wealth and political power within national groups were opposed to each other and could not rise above their conflict of interests. Let us not make the same mistake again. Mr. Hardman, the Leader of the British Delegation, yesterday affirmed his belief in the existence of a world society. There is undoubtedly a world society and a world culture among the common people of the world, and if Unesco is to succeed it must strive for a united front of common people against power groups who are responsible for Fascism and War.

I have, perhaps, said much that you may consider, irrelevant. May be I have also expressed myself impatiently but impatience is surely not a fault in these critical times. Our generation has reason enough to be impatient. That impatience is the greater because of our irritation at our own helplessness to act promptly. The growing restlessness, however, should not lead to a sense of frustration. We must realise, fellow Delegates, that it lies in our power to mobilise men and women by the million for achieving ends that are not only right but of greater worth than life itself. Shall we resolve to act while action is yet possible?

That is all that I have to say today.

APPENDIX C

Speech delivered by Dr. H. J. Bhabha in moving the resolution on the adoption of Hindustani as an official Language of Unesco.

Mr. Chairman,

I rise on behalf of the Indian Delegation to move a resolution which closely touches four hundred million people, and which, we believe, closely touches the ideals and aims for which Unesco stands. It is a just demand, the acceptance of which will allow us to rally the enthusiastic support of our people for Unesco.

Unesco is not a political organisation; it is the educational scientific and cultural organ of the United Nations, whose aim it is to promote peace and understanding among men through knowledge and exchange of their cultural heritage. Chief among the many concrete forms which make up the culture of a people and in which is embodied its aspirations and its age-old history is its language and literature. For this reason we believe that the language of every member state of Unesco should be recognised in principle as an official language. But for practical reasons one has had to abandon this theoretical ideal and restrict oneself to a few chosen languages which are spoken or understood by large number of men and women.

At present Unesco has five official languages—Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish—and it is easy to see the reason why these have been chosen. English is the language of the British Commonwealth of Nations and of the United States of America, and large numbers of men of other nationalities speak it. French is the language of France, Belgium and Switzerland, spoken and understood by men all over the world. Russian is the language of a nation of two hundred million people, the lingua franca of the Slav peoples; Spanish the language of the Latin American people; and lastly, but not least, Chinese is the language of a great nation of five hundred million people. But there is an important lacuna in this list. Hindustani, the common language of the four hundred million people of the Indian Sub-Continent, nearly a quarter of the population of the world, is not recognised as an official language of Unesco. It is in order that this omission may be corrected that we have put before you the present resolution, namely: "That Hindustani be recognised as an official language of Unesco, and that Rule 32(a) be

amended to read: "Chinese, English, French, Hindustani, Russian and Spanish are the official languages of this Conference". I wish to emphasize that what is demanded is not that Hindustani should be made a working language of the Conference, but only an official language. It is a just and reasonable demand for Hindustani is a language belonging to the heritage of culture and civilization which is common to the many different races and peoples which inhabit the Indian sub-continent, a culture which is among the oldest and richest in the world and has taught the message of peace and goodwill to man ever since the days of the Budha.

I would like to explain that the recognition of Hindustani as an official language does not mean that members of the Indian Delegation will forthwith make their speeches in Hindustani. According to the Constitution of Unesco we could do so even now. But we do not, because we recognise that the purpose of speech is to communicate our views to others, and to this end we are willing to use any language which facilitates the exchange of ideas.

May I turn now to the constitutional aspects of the matter. In the Constitution of Unesco, which is the only document by which we are bound, there is no mention of any language. The five official languages are only mentioned in the Rules of Procedure for the General Conference which have been adopted by each Conference for itself. It is open to us to change these rules as we think desirable. In this matter we have nothing to do with other United Nations agencies, because for us language is a matter of culture, and not of politics. This year, following a resolution by the United States Delegation, the Rules of Procedure, subject to amendment, are being drafted for the conduct of all future conferences. This is, therefore, a particularly appropriate moment to correct the omission of Hindustani, and recognise it as an official language of Unesco.

I come next to the administrative and financial aspects of the matter. I am happy to be able to state here that the adoption of Hindustani as an official language will involve Unesco in practically no new administrative and financial commitments. In the report of the Sub-Committee on procedure it is recorded that Mr. Montagnier, on behalf of the Secretariat, said that the proopsal did not present any serious difficulty from the administrative or financial point of view. According to Rule 32(c)—"Any amendment to the text of the Constitution, and any decision of the Conference regarding the Constitution and the legal status of Unesco shall be translated into five official languages". Thus, in concrete terms, if

Hindustani is recognised as an official language, the only commitment is to translate the Constitution into Hindustani. This is a very small matter and should be done by Unesco in any case in its own interest. It will not in general require the translation of documents into Hindustani unless specifically requested by any delegation, and then according to the last paragraph on Page 64 of the Rules of Procedure the interested delegation shall provide the necessary staff of translators. We see, therefore, that Unesco will not incur any increased cost on the publication of its documents; and yet this simple gesture on our part will bring Unesco nearer to the hearts of four hundred million people. Never before was there so much to be gained at the cost of so little.

Our people who in the past have enriched the world by many great cultural values, who made in mathematics one of those absolutely fundamental historic discoveries necessary for its further advance—the invention of the Zero—have slept for the last few centuries. But during the last thirty years there has been a great awakening. In the past three months we have been through a revolution. A great nation, against whom we have struggled for many years, has risen to new heights of greatness by recognising the inevitable course of events, and deciding to transfer the reins of government to us peacefully. The Indian people have set their foot on the path of modern industrial development and intend to travel along this road with ever increasing speed. They realise that with the aid of science the natural resources in which our country is extraordinarily rich can be exploited and controlled to create for man a material environment such as has never existed before, and on the basis of which a new flowering of culture can take place. What we are asked to do today is to take a step which will be inevitable in the next few years, not only here but also in the United Nations. The simple resolution we have put before you gives to all of us assembled here the choice of deciding to be in the vanguard of the march of history or of the following sheepishly in its rear a few years later.

I appeal to all of you to support a proposal which is just and reasonable which involves Unesco in no appreciable financial and administrative commitments, and which will touch the hearts of four hundred million people, and rally their enthusiastic support of the work of Unesco and the ideals for which it stands.

APPENDIX D

Resolutions embodying the Programme of Unesco for the year 1948

1. RECONSTRUCTION

1.1. Co-operation with the United Nations and National Bodies.

1.1.1. The Director-General is instructed, following the contacts already made with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Economic Commissions in Europe and the Far East, to approach the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies in order to ensure that in the development of reconstruction plans, proper attention shall be paid to the needs of reconstruction in the educational, scientific and cultural fields.

1.1.2. The General Conference:

1.1.2.1. Recommends that National Committees of Non-Governmental Organisations for educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction should be formed in all Member States for the purpose of assisting in the task of rebuilding the means of learning and culture in war-devastated countries.

1.1.2.2. Takes note of the United Nations Appeal for Children intended primarily to provide funds for the International Children's Emergency Fund (which is designed by the General Assembly of the United Nations to meet the emergency relief needs of children, adolescents, expectant and nursing mothers) and recognises the importance of a successful outcome of this appeal.

1.1.2.3. Requests Member States to take all necessary steps to avoid duplication between the two appeals, and recommends where possible the formation of joint national appeals, the proceeds of which would be proportionately divided between ICEF and Unesco.

1.2. Co-operation with International Non-Government Bodies.

1.2.1. The Director-General is instructed to continue to provide the Secretariat for the Temporary International Council for Educational Reconstruction, in order to aid in the co-ordination of voluntary efforts, while fully respecting the autonomy of the co-operating groups, and to endeavour to secure from contributing organisations full reports concerning their activities.

1.2.2. The General Conference recommends to Member States:

1.2.2.1. That appropriate agencies and organisations within each Member State shall co-operate to the utmost with Unesco in making effective its programme for educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction.

1.2.2.2. That their National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies shall co-operate in the co-ordination of voluntary efforts and in the work of TICER.

1.3. **Information on Needs and Campaign Aids.** The Director-General is instructed:

1.3.1. To advise both governmental and non-governmental contributors concerning priorities of need for books and other materials in the devastated countries in order that the most urgent needs may receive appropriate attention.

1.3.2. To seek to obtain from donor organisations full reports upon their activities.

1.3.3. To provide on a larger scale than in 1947 services of the type needed by national Unesco commissions and other national groups and by international governmental and no-governmental organisations, to make their campaigns more effective, especially:

1.3.3.1. The preparation of selective analyses of the needs of the war-devastated countries, including the new Member States of Unesco, indicating which forms of assistance and which areas have the highest priority.

1.3.3.2. The production of materials suitable for national campaigns, particularly films and illustrated pamphlets.

1.4. **Work of Member States.** The General Conference recommends to Member States the urgent importance of arranging for:

1.4.1. Duty-free entrance of contributed educational material.

1.4.2. More adequate reporting to donors about the use of contributed materials.

1.5. **Emergency Action by Unesco.**

1.5.1. The Director-General is instructed:

1.5.1.1. To purchase and distribute, within the limits of allocated funds, books, educational material, scientific and technical equipment.

1.5.1.2. To assist, with suggestions and advice, teachers, librarians and museum professionals, sponsors of youth service camps and others in the solution of educational problems arising from war.

1.5.2. The Executive Board is instructed to advise the Director-General in the allocation of these supplies among war-devastated countries.

1.6. **Meeting Technical Needs.** In order to promote the implementation of the recommendations made in the first report of the Commission on Technical Needs (2C/8), the Director-General is instructed:

1.6.1. To publicise the surveys and recommendations contained in the report.

1.6.2. To encourage the provision of the materials, equipment and professional training needed, as part of Unesco programme for reconstruction.

1.6.3. To explore the possibility of launching an appeal to public and private bodies and individuals to contribute to a fund to help war-devastated countries to reconstruct their media of mass communication, and to launch such an appeal if he is satisfied that it is likely to be successful.

1.6.4. To obtain the advice of a group of financial experts on the feasibility and methods of creating an international loan for cultural reconstruction, and of making arrangements whereby countries in need of foreign currency for cultural reconstruction might receive the currency they need and in return provide facilities in their own currencies for professional and cultural visits to their own countries; to present a report, if possible to the first session of the Executive Board in 1948, and to take such further steps as may be authorised by the Executive Board.

1.7. **War-Handicapped Children.** The Director-General is instructed:

1.7.1. To draw up a plan of study and action on the educational problems of war-handicapped children, in collaboration with the national and international organisations concerned.

1.7.2. To obtain from experts in different countries information and factual reports, and to institute a field survey of the most significant experiments made in that field.

1.7.3. To analyse the documents collected and draft a report.

1.8. **Youth Camps.** The Director-General is instructed to aid youth camps and conferences in developing international understanding by serving the common interests of their members and providing a more fruitful community life, rather than by inculcating directly the ideals and practices of international understanding; and to that end, to arrange for the provision of libraries adapted to the purposes of each camp or conference.

1.9. **Book Exchange Centres.**

1.9.1. The Director-General is instructed:

1.9.1.1. To maintain Clearing House activities to provide and assist in the collection, allocation, distribution and exchange of publications as a reconstruction service, including the publication of a bulletin for libraries.

1.9.1.2. To promote the organisation, maintenance and development of national book exchange and distribution centres, to provide liaison between them, and to assist their work by negotiating for the reduction or elimination of import duties and the reduction of transport costs for books.

1.9.2. The General Conference recommends to Member States:

1.9.2.1. To set up national book exchange and distribution centres, and

suggest that in these centres proper discretion should be exercised in the selection of books and periodicals, but no censorship.

1.9.2.2. To reduce or eliminate import duties upon books destined for their national book exchange and distribution centres, and so far as it is within their power, to reduce transport costs thereon.

II. COMMUNICATION

2.1. Exchange of Persons.

2.1.1. Unesco will in 1948 continue a programme for the exchange of persons.

2.1.2. The Director-General is instructed:

2.1.2.1. To request the co-operation of Member States in the preparation of reports on the activities of governmental and non-governmental organisations affecting the international movement of persons. These reports should include data on the number, character, availability and sponsorship of fellowships, scholarships and other types of assistance currently offered or proposed for study, research, teaching, training and observation abroad together with information on fellowship awards, fields and countries of study.

2.1.2.2. To collect, compile, analyse and publish this and other relevant material and determine the effectiveness of existing programmes for the interchange of persons in terms of Unesco's general objectives.

2.1.2.3. To disseminate the results of this work to Member and Non-member States and to those private agencies and individuals which may be interested in such information.

2.1.2.4. To stimulate the establishment of additional governmental and private fellowships and travel grants, suggesting to donors appropriate conditions and standards of award.

2.1.2.5. To administer in collaboration with national commissions or appropriate bodies in the Member States the fellowships already authorised out of Unesco's 1947 funds, and in addition ten new fellowships (or the equivalent expenditure for travel grants) to be awarded in exceptional cases where Unesco's purposes are clearly involved and where no other funds are available; and also to collaborate, when requested by donors, in the administration of those fellowships already offered or which may be offered by governments, voluntary organisations or individuals.

2.1.2.6.1. To study, in collaboration with the relevant organs of the United Nations, the barriers which impede the interchange of persons between and among nations, thereby impeding the free flow of ideas between peoples. Special attention should be given to barriers due to the shortage or lack of transport facilities, the difficulties of currency exchange, and the restrictive laws and regulations of Member States.

2.1.2.6.2. To take such measures as are appropriate and practicable to remove these barriers.

2.1.2.7. To study the possibility of encouraging the interchange of persons through bilateral or multilateral conventions among Member States.

2.1.2.8. To recommend to the Member States concerned appropriate steps for the co-ordination of the movement of young persons between countries in certain parts of the world, where such co-ordination is needed.

2.1.2.9. To observe the following conditions in carrying out the Programme of Interchange of Persons:

2.1.2.9.1. That the Director-General's efforts be specially concerned with mature persons, such as research workers, technicians, teachers, professors, artists, government officers, experts, leaders in adult education and industrial and agricultural workers.

2.1.2.9.2. That, in the administration of fellowships, the Director-General maintain the closest collaboration with the Economic and Social Council, the World Health Organisation and other Specialised Agencies of the United Nations and Member States to ensure that overlapping is avoided and conformity of operations and finance is developed.

2.1.2.9.3. That, in encouraging the establishment of fellowships and travel grants, as well as in the recruitment of fellows, the Director-General give special attention to the needs of the war-devastated countries.

2.2. Mass Communications.

2.2.1. TECHNICAL NEEDS.

2.2.1.1. The Director-General is instructed to continue and expand the enquiry initiated in 1947 through the Commission on Technical Needs in Mass Communications in order to cover a number of countries in South and Central America, India, Burma, Malaya, Siam, Indonesia and some further countries in Europe; and to publish the reports of the Commission.

2.2.2. REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES.

2.2.2.1. *Collection and Analysis of Information.* Unesco will continue and intensify its efforts to remove existing obstacles to the free flow of ideas by word and image. To that end, the Director-General is instructed:

2.2.2.1.1. To collect and analyse on a continuing basis objective information on obstacles to the free flow of information, taking advantage of whatever information may become available through the United Nations or other agencies working in this field.

2.2.2.1.2. To co-operate with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press in all matters concerning freedom of information.

2.2.2.1.3. To co-operate with the United Nations in preparing for the Conference on Freedom of Information and to promote at that Conference the principles stated in Unesco's Constitution and policies adopted by the General Conference.

2.2.2.1.4. To make recommendations to the Third Session of the General Conference regarding additional measures to reduce obstacles to the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials among nations.

2.2.2.2. *Audio-Visual Materials.* The Director-General is instructed to transmit the draft of the International Convention to Facilitate International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Material of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character, as adopted by the First Session of the General Conference, to Member States and to other States for their consideration and comments.

2.2.2.3. *Telecommunications.* The Director-General is instructed to continue to collaborate with appropriate inter-governmental bodies, such as the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunications Union, on such problems affecting the international use of telecommunications, postal and other channels as are of concern to Unesco with particular reference to facilitating the free flow of information and ideas through these channels.

2.2.3. POSITIVE ACTION:

2.2.3.1. *Mass Media.* The Director-General is instructed to continue the activities initiated in 1947 to promote the production, distribution and use of publications, films and radio broadcasts on subjects related to Unesco's aims through the formation within the framework of National Commissions, of working committees for each medium and through other national and international organisations.

2.2.3.2. *Production Unit.* In pursuance of this general objective the Director-General is instructed to create at once within the framework of the organisation a production unit, based on an International Ideas Bureau, capable of initiating and influencing production on Unesco subjects in press, film and radio.

In this connection, the Director-General shall give due regard to the following considerations:

2.2.3.2.1. The persons forming the production unit should be thoroughly experienced in their fields and should have access to radio programme controllers and radio feature producers, to panels of writers likely to attract attention to Unesco subjects in the press and to directors and script writers not only in documentary but also in feature film production.

2.2.3.2.2. It may be necessary to employ highly paid people for short periods and it is essential that the administrative arrangements should be sufficiently flexible to make this possible. While the headquarters of the production unit will be in Paris, it may be necessary for purposes of technical convenience to arrange for sections of the production unit to be based elsewhere.

2.2.3.2.3. The work of the production unit should include the collection and dissemination of information designed to stimulate production.

2.2.3.3. *Radio.* In the development of the radio work of the Organisation, the Director-General is instructed:

2.2.3.3.1. To co-operate in the operation of a United Nations world radio network if one is established, by accepting membership on the proposed Radio Board which will govern its programme policies and by participating in the programming of educational, scientific and cultural material for the Network, provided that in the early stages such participation must be of limited extent.

2.2.3.3.2. To re-examine the possibility and advisability of establishing a Unesco World Radio Network if a United Nations network is not established;

2.2.3.3.3. To secure the widest possible co-operation between the production unit referred to above and the national broadcasting organisations.

To this end, the Director-General shall during 1948:

2.2.3.3.3.1. call a meeting in Paris of a Radio Programme Committee composed to twelve experts from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, China, France, Mexico, Poland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Switzerland and six further experts chosen from six other countries, including India.

2.2.3.3.3.2. call two meetings of a Radio Programme Sub-Committee composed of eight of the members of the Radio Programme Committee.

2.2.3.3.3.3. call a meeting of a Council for Educational Broadcasting composed of three educationalists and three producers of educational broadcasts (from United Kingdom, Switzerland and Brazil), to advise and assist Unesco in promoting developments in educational radio.

2.2.3.3.3.4. provide national broadcasting organisations with information about new techniques, important cultural events, scripts and other material for educational, scientific and cultural programmes.

2.2.3.3.4. To promote multilateral agreements between national broadcasting organisations for the production and exchange of programmes.

2.2.3.3.5. To produce a limited number of high quality programmes in co-operation with and for the use of national broadcasting organisations.

2.2.3.3.6. To promote collaboration between national broadcasting organisations in the production of radio broadcasts to be known as the World University of the Air and of other international radio programmes.

2.2.3.3.7. To initiate a survey of the ideas and methods used, and the results achieved by certain countries in school broadcasting with a view to later publication.

2.2.3.4. *Films.* In the development of the film work of the production unit referred to above, the Director-General is instructed:

2.2.3.4.1. To promote the production of international series of films on the special achievements of a number of nations in the fields of education, science and culture, the films to be produced through national organisations according to an international plan and to be distributed internationally through national organisations.

2.2.3.4.2. To promote the production of films on subjects of a multinational character in the fields of Unesco's interest by co-operative action between groups of countries concerned with each theme.

2.2.3.5. *Mass Media: Major Themes.* In the development of the work of the production unit referred to above, the Director-General is instructed to promote the simultaneous presentation, by press, film and radio groups in a number of countries, of four major themes of world significance within the field of Unesco's interests.

2.2.3.6. *International Press Institute.* The Director-General is instructed to encourage the creation of an International Institute of the Press and Information.

2.2.3.7. *Film Projectors.* The Director-General is instructed in 1948 to study the problem of the inexpensive production of film projectors, as a first step towards encouraging the inexpensive production of all the physical facilities for mass communications.

2.3. Libraries, Books and Publications.

2.3.1. LIBRARIES.

2.3.1.1. *Public Libraries.* In order to promote the development and extension of public libraries:

2.3.1.1.1. The Director-General is instructed:

2.3.1.1.1.1. To negotiate with a European library school to conduct a summer school for working librarians, in co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations, for discussion of outstanding problems of public library development; and to aid the conduct of such a summer school by the provision of staff, consultants or financial grants. In choosing the staff and students of the school and in determining the

programme, the needs of war-devastated countries should be specially borne in mind.

2.3.1.1.1.2. In co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations, to study the suitability of existing manuals of library techniques for translation and wide distribution; in the light of this study, to investigate the need for new manuals and to promote their preparation, publication and distribution, provided that funds of Unesco shall not be used for the publication of such manuals.

2.3.1.1.1.3. To prepare, publish and distribute suitable leaflets to promote the understanding of public libraries.

2.3.1.1.1.4. In co-operation with the International Federation of Library Associations, to promote the completion and publication of the multilingual dictionary of librarianship prepared by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

2.3.1.1.2. The General Conference recommends to Member States that they take steps to ensure the supply of books and related materials to public libraries and the libraries of learned institutions and societies at the lowest possible cost; and in particular that efforts be made to ensure their supply to these libraries by publishers on the same terms as those available to book-sellers and other dealers.

2.3.1.2. *Bibliographic Work.*

2.3.1.2.1. The Director-General is instructed:

2.3.1.2.1.1. As a basis for the co-ordination of bibliographic activities, to carry on a survey of bibliographic services jointly with the Library of Congress of the United States and to seek the active co-operation of other national libraries in the development of the survey.

2.3.1.2.1.2. To study the techniques of production of national union catalogues and the methods by which they may be promoted and, upon request from a Member State, to provide technical advisory service on the organisation of a national union catalogue.

2.3.1.2.1.3. In co-operation with Member States to study the methods of compilation and promotion of complete national bibliographies.

2.3.1.2.2. The General Conference recommends to Member States:

2.3.1.2.2.1. That they establish a national union catalogue.

2.3.1.2.2.2. That they promote the compilation and publication of a complete national bibliography, making special efforts to assure the inclusion of audiovisual material and other such material heretofore not usually included.

2.3.1.2.2.3. That they promote the compilation and publication of a select national bibliography of current "best books", preferably translated as far as possible into the more important languages.

2.3.1.3. *Classification.* The Director-General is instructed to promote the standardisation of terms and classification systems and indexing for educational, scientific and cultural material including books and films as a continuing activity.

2.3.1.4. *Archive Development.* The Director-General is instructed to assist in the promotion of an International Council of Professional Archivists, and to assist in the holding of an inaugural meeting of the proposed Council during 1948.

2.3.1.5. *Art Libraries in Italy.* In co-operation with the interested organisations, to provide aid in the rehabilitation of the ex-German Hertziana Library in Italy.

2.3.2. Books.

2.3.2.1. *Cheap Books.* The Director-General is instructed to expense all possible means of encouraging the inexpensive production of books, periodicals, and teaching materials in the fields of Unesco's interests.

The Director-General shall here give due regard to the interests of authors and shall assure their representation in any committees of experts and in conferences called on this subject.

2.3.2.2. *Book Coupon Scheme.* The Director-General is instructed to continue the exploration, and if possible begin the experimental application, of an international book coupon scheme or other devices to permit institutions and individuals in "soft" currency countries to buy books and periodicals from "hard" currency countries; and to study their possible extension to other materials of education, science and culture.

2.3.3. Publications.

2.3.3.1. *Digest on Human Rights.* Unesco will in 1948 undertake the publication of a volume of essays on the philosophical principles of human rights produced as a result of the philosophic consultation undertaken by Unesco in 1947. The Director-General is instructed to take the necessary steps for:

2.3.3.1.1. the preparation of the text of the volume and its introduction, for submission to the Editorial Committee;

2.3.3.1.2. the publication of the volume, at first in widely-spoken languages and subsequently in other languages most appropriate to serve the cause of peace.

2.3.3.2. *Rationalisation of Scientific Publications.* The Director-General is instructed to study the utility of, and an agenda for, a meeting after 1948 on the rationalisation of scientific publications.

2.3.3.3. *Abstracting.* The Director-General is instructed.

2.3.3.3.1. To call a meeting of an expert committee on science abstracting

as early as possible in 1948, largely in preparation for an International Conference on Science Abstracting to be held later in the year.

2.3.3.3.2. To promote by all available means suitable abstracting services in the fields of social sciences and humanities.

2.3.3.3.3. To establish, in accordance with proposals received from the Conference on Medical and Biological Abstracts, an interim co-ordinating committee for medical and biological abstracting, and to give assistance to the holding of a meeting of the committee during the year.

2. 3. 3. 4. *Philosophy, History, and Linguistics.* The Director-General is instructed to negotiate working agreements with the international organisations of philosophers, historians and linguists to perform services including analytic summaries and surveys, surveys of work accomplished during the war years, and periodical bibliographies.

2.3.3.5. *Bibliography of Writing Under the Axis.* The Director-General is instructed to use the material collected for the anthology of creative writing under axis occupation for the preparation during the 1948 of a bibliography on this subject. Unesco shall not publish the anthology or sponsor its publication, but the material collected may be made available to publishers.

2.3.3.6. *Journals.*

2.3.3.6.1. *Mouseion.* The Director-General is instructed to arrange for the publication of a technical museographical journal in continuation of *Mouseion*, but broader in scope, to be printed in as many international languages as possible.

2.3.3.6. 2. *Humanistic Studies.* The Director-General is instructed to promote the publication of a general review giving information on work in philosophy and the humanistic studies.

2.3.3.7. *Conventions for Publication Exchange.* The Director-General is instructed to convene a committee of experts to study and make recommendations concerning the promotion, through bilateral and multilateral inter-governmental agreements, through informal agreements between national exchange centres and otherwise, of the increased and improved exchange of publications, both official and other, between governments and non-governmental institutions and research libraries; and to submit to the Third Session of the General Conference a report with recommendations for action.

2.4. **Copyright.**

2.4.1. Unesco shall, with all possible speed and with due regard to existing agreements, consider the problem of improving Copyright on a world-wide basis.

2.4.2. The Director-General is instructed:

2.4.2.1. To arrange for a comparative and critical study of Copyright problems and of the ways in which they are solved in various countries

and between countries, bearing in mind the purpose of furthering universal respect for justice and extending the rule of law and the freedoms which are essential for all. He should throughout co-operate closely with the United Nations and should endeavour by all appropriate means to keep in touch with the current activities and accomplishments of the non-governmental and inter-governmental organisations dealing with Copyright, including the work of Conferences. In these activities he should remain entirely neutral and should avoid entering into any commitments.

2.4.2.2. To ensure that, in making these studies, the rights and needs of authors, publishers, workers and the public, in the widest meaning of the term, are carefully considered, and that Unesco invites representatives of these groups to take part in all Committees, Commissions, or meetings of experts.

2.4.2.3. To address to national and international, governmental and non-governmental organisations particularly concerned with Copyright, a questionnaire as broadly conceived and as practical as possible, in accordance with the recommendation expressed by the experts during their meeting of 15 to 20 September, 1947.

2.4.2.4. To keep the Member States of the United Nations and of Unesco regularly informed of the progress of this work by publishing an Information Bulletin for international circulation and by publicity in other specialised publications.

2.4.3. The General Conference recommends to Member States that they should invite the competent bodies under their control to co-operate closely with the Secretariat, and that they should give such bodies all necessary facilities for this purpose.

2.4.4. Member States are requested to report to the Director-General on the action taken in connection with the above resolutions, for the Third Session of the General Conference.

III. EDUCATION

3.1. Unesco will in 1948 continue and develop its programme in education.

3.2. The Director-General is urged to combine under a single administrative head the activities of the Organisation in Fundamental Education and other forms of Education, for the purposes of mutual strengthening of these related activities and of closer co-ordination of educational activities with all aspects of Unesco's programme.

3.3. **Priority Projects.** In carrying out Unesco's programme in Education, the Director-General will give first and equal priority in the educational

programme to the proposals formulated at the Second Session of the General Conference respecting: 1. Fundamental Education (3·4); 2. Adult Education (3·5); 3. Work with Universities (3·6); 4. Educational Seminars (3·7); 5. Education for International Understanding in Primary and Secondary Schools of Member States, including the competitions for young people (3·8); 6. Improvement of Textbooks and Teaching Materials (3·9); and, 7. Consultative Educational Missions to such Members States as request them (3·10).

3.4. **Fundamental Education.** The Director-General is instructed:

3.4.1. To encourage Member States to fulfil the obligations of establishing a minimum Fundamental Education for all their people, in conformity with the spirit of Article I, paragraph 2 (b) of Unesco's Constitution; among these obligations would be the establishment, within the shortest possible time, of universal free and compulsory primary education and the essential minimum education for adults.

3.4.2. To take appropriate steps in consultation with Member States to bring the document FE Conf./6—"Fundamental Education, Definition and Programme"—to the attention of interested institutions, organisations, journals and individuals, in order to encourage full discussion.

3.4.3. CLEARING-HOUSE FUNCTIONS. To regard as of primary importance Unesco's functions as a clearing-house of information on Fundamental Education.

3.4.4. To include within this function the collection, analysis and distribution of technical information on Fundamental Education;

3.4.5. To invite Member States to co-operate in the task outlined in 3.4.3. and 3.4.4. above by:

3.4.5.1. supplying appropriate information to Unesco.

3.4.5.2. enabling Unesco, where possible through National Commissions or Co-operating Bodies, to make contact with university and other centres where the study and preparation of Fundamental Education material is being carried out.

3.4.6. Where the necessary material (such as textbooks, books for children and adults, films and filmstrips) for use in Fundamental Education programmes is not already available, to initiate, and if necessary finance, from Unesco's funds, the preparation of the material for distribution to Member States requiring it (under appropriate arrangements as to payment).

3.4.7. Panel of Experts. To take the fullest advantage in 1948 of all services of the Panel of Experts on Fundamental Education, which will provide a world-wide body of experts who will be kept in touch with developments in Unesco's Fundamental Education Project, and will be able and willing to assist Unesco, on occasions and in response to specific requests:

3.4.7.1. by correspondence with Unesco, or directly with Government Departments, Organisations, or individuals in Member States who may be referred to them by Unesco, in response to requests for expert advice on Fundamental Education or specific problems connected with it;

3.4.7.2. by writing documents for Unesco, or analysing and commenting on documents sent for their consideration;

3.4.7.3. by supplying Unesco with important information on Fundamental Education matters or with documents or materials which may come into their hands;

3.4.7.4. by stimulating the Fundamental Education Campaign and encouraging an informed and active interest in Fundamental Education through lectures, radio-broadcasts, Films, and the writing of pamphlets or articles for the Press;

3.4.7.5. by visiting, as Unesco's expert Consultants and advisers, Fundamental Education Projects in their own and other countries;

3.4.7.6. by attending Regional Study Conferences;

3.4.7.7. by attending National and International Conferences as Unesco's representatives;

3.4.7.8. by attending occasional meetings in Paris.

3.4.8. To ask the Panel of Experts in 1948:

3.4.8.1. To give further examination to such recommendations in Part IV of Document FE Conf. 6 (Fundamental Education Definition and Programme) as have not been the subject of specific resolutions in this Conference and to make recommendations.

3.4.8.2. To review the various ways in which Mass Communications can be of use in Fundamental Education projects and the relative value of different techniques of Mass Communications.

3.4.8.3. To consider the emphasis to be given to community needs and community resources in developing Fundamental Education programmes.

3.4.9. To take account of the recommendations of the Panel of Experts in the development in 1948, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, of the Programme of Fundamental Education approved by the Conference.

3.4.10. Regional Study Conferences.

3.4.10.1. Before any further Regional Study Conferences on Fundamental Education are planned, to review the results of those held in 1947 and to make use of the experience thus gained in future planning.

3.4.10.2. In this review and planning, to pay special attention to the areas to be included, the scope of expert participation, the preparatory work for the conference, and the available budgetary provision.

3.4.11. PILOT PROJECTS. To co-operate with Member States in establishing or assisting, with adequate staff, "Pilot Projects" in Fundamental Education.

3.4.11.1. To continue to develop the Pilot Projects approved in 1947 in China and East Africa, and to develop, within the East African Pilot Project, as a comparative experiment with the Nyasaland enterprise, Unesco's participation in the Tanganyika agricultural development scheme under the British Overseas Food Corporation.

3.4.11.2.1. Subject to the subsequent provisions of this resolution, to explore all appropriate means to assist the financing of the "Pilot Project" in Haiti, to which Unesco is committed.

3.4.11.2.2. To appoint a Director to be in charge of the Project.

3.4.11.2.3. To seek the co-operation of the United Nations and specialised agencies in seconding a small nucleus of senior, highly qualified personnel, expert in fields outside Unesco's competence, who would work under the Director appointed by Unesco.

3.4.11.2.4. In addition to maintaining the salaries of expert staff (Director and Temporary Consultant) already included in the proposed budget for 1948, to make a contribution to the cost of the Project not exceeding 20 per cent. of the total cost of $66,000, provided that the remaining 80 per cent. must be found from sources outside Unesco's budget and must be obligated before Unesco's contribution be paid; on the understanding that this contribution would be made to the Haiti Project on account of the commitments already undertaken to Haiti by Unesco; and that this contribution by Unesco will not constitute a precedent to be followed in other Pilot Projects.

3.4.11.3. To establish one more Pilot Project in 1948, the location of the Project to be determined by the Director-General and Executive Board with due regard to the regional distribution of existing Pilot Projects and the needs and potentialities of the areas proposed.

3.4.11.4. In all Pilot Projects to observe the following conditions:

3.4.11.4.1. That in each Pilot Project new techniques or methods of Fundamental Education should be tried in the field.

3.4.11.4.2. That Unesco should provide and, if necessary, pay for, new educational materials (books, films, film strips, etc.), for use in the Project.

3.4.11.4.3. Unesco should attach to the Project one or more salaried expert Consultants.

3.4.12. Associated Projects. With the co-operation of Member States, to link up as Associated Projects, within Unesco's network, important enterprises in Fundamental Education in all parts of the world. In an Associated Project the responsible authorities will appoint their own liaison officer with Unesco, send to Unesco general and technical reports on its progress and receive in return relevant documents and material distributed by Unesco. Personal contact will be established with as many as possible of the Associated Projects by occasional visits of a Unesco travelling Expert Consultant or of other members of Unesco's staff or Panel of Experts.

3.4.13. Concluding Conditions. In developing the Fundamental Education Programme in 1948, the Director-General shall give due regard to the following considerations:

3.4.13.1. That in further study of the programme, the needs of the individual for the development of his native resources of intelligence, and not merely his economic betterment, be kept in mind.

3.4.13.2. That it is more important to devote Unesco's efforts to developing Fundamental Education programmes on the basis of community needs and resources than to try to arrive at an arbitrary conclusion as to a minimum standard of education applicable to all countries and peoples.

3.4.13.3. That the obligation of the more highly developed States includes not only assistance to the less developed areas but positive action to promote Fundamental Education among the less privileged groups within their own borders.

3.4.13.4. That Unesco recognise the necessity of utilising after consultation with the Government or the National Commission of the country concerned, the resources not only of governmental but of all appropriate non-governmental agencies and institutions.

3.5. Adult Education. The Director-General is instructed:

3.5.1. To collect and disseminate information on new techniques and methods in adult education, and

3.5.2. In collaboration with adult education organisations, leaders and persons prominent in adult education, to produce materials on international affairs suitable for adaptation and extensive use by adult study groups. A Conference for leaders and workers in adult education for international understanding shall be convened when sufficient information is available, if possible in 1948.

3.6. Work with Universities. The Director-General is instructed to call together a meeting of representatives of Universities:

3.6.1. To consider plans for the development of an international association of universities.

3.6.2. To consider the problem of equivalence of degrees, utilising data which has been requested by Unesco in 1947 from international associations concerned.

3.6.3. To consider how education in international relations within universities may be promoted.

3.6.4. To discuss ways and means whereby universities may fulfil their mission in national life.

3.6.5. To consider how closer co-operation between universities and Unesco may be promoted; and

3.6.6. To study the possibility of organising in certain universities throughout the world, international departments consisting of scholars, professors, and educators from foreign countries.

3.7. Educational Seminars. The Director-General is instructed:

3.7.1. To arrange for the conduct, in 1948, of at least three seminars in Education. Each seminar shall be held in a different region but with all Member States invited to participate in all seminars. Unesco should bear the administrative expenses and the cost of board and lodging of the participants. The seminars should deal with selected aspects of the total range of education. Recommended topics are: 1. Education of teachers; 2. Education of pre-adolescent children; 3. Education through youth organisations; and 4. In collaboration with the United Nations, education about the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies.

3.7.2. To assist in the organisation of a Seminar on regional problems of education in Latin America if requested to do so by the Pan-American Union, provided that the major financial support must come from the participating states.

3.8. Teaching of International Understanding in Schools.

3.8.1. The Director-General is instructed:

3.8.1.1. To confine the Enquiry on Education for International Understanding during 1948 to teaching regarding the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies, and to carry on this work in close co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialised Agencies.

3.8.1.2. To sponsor in 1948 two competitions for young persons in order to stimulate wide public interest in the work of Unesco.

3.8.2. The Executive Board is instructed to consider measures which might be recommended to Member States to encourage the establishment

of teaching programmes about the United Nations in their schools and institutions of higher learning, with particular emphasis on such instruction in elementary and secondary schools.

3.9. Improvement of Textbooks and Teaching Materials. The Director-General is instructed to continue the work for the improvement of textbooks and teaching materials according to the programme adopted by the First Session of the General Conference.

3.10. Consultative Educational Missions. The Director-General is instructed to make arrangements, if possible, for educational missions to be sent to Member States on their request, for survey, consultation and advice on the re-organisation of educational systems (particularly in war-devastated areas) and on the development of educational plans and practices intended to increase international understanding. These missions would include, where possible, educational administrators and representatives of teachers' organisations.

3.11. Teachers' Charter. The Director-General is instructed:

3.11.1. To invite associations of teachers to prepare drafts for a Teachers' Charter, and to recommend that, in such drafts, the principles which it is Unesco's task to propagate and preserve be fully observed and especially that no bar founded on distinctions of race, colour, sex or creed should operate in any way in any branch of the teaching profession.

3.11.2. To provide services as a clearing house for collecting and disseminating such drafts and for distributing to Member States and organisations information bearing on the proposed Charter.

3.11.3. To assemble relevant information concerning the social position and status of teachers in the various countries and concerning their economic position (such as the purchasing power of salaries, comparison of teachers' salaries with those of other groups, and conditions of appointment, tenure, promotion and retirement).

3.12. Educational Charter for Youth. The Director-General is instructed to promote the initiation of an international study of the barriers hampering access to education for all, looking toward an international Charter for Youth. This Charter for Youth should specify that no bar founded on distinctions of colour, race, sex or religion should operate against any group of young people; that no young person should be deprived of instruction suited to his capacities, by reason of financial handicap; and that certificates awarded should give the same right to all.

Draft Convention for International Understanding through Education. The Director-General is instructed:

3.13.1. To prepare for consideration at the 1948 Conference a draft convention under the terms of which the Member States may agree, within the limitations and powers of their respective constitutional and legal provisions regarding the control and administration of education, to direct the programmes of their respective educational systems at all levels to the end of international peace and security.

3.13.2. To give due regard, in this connection, to the provisions of Article I of the Constitution of Unesco, the provisions of Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter, and the Proposals of the Mexican Delegation to the Second Session of the General Conference; and

3.13.3. To suggest to Member States that they undertake experiments in education for international understanding to the end of extending instruction in international understanding eventually to all branches of education.

3.14. The Arts in General Education.

3.14.1. The Director-General is instructed:

3.14.1.1. To make use of the comments received from Member States upon the draft questionnaire already circulated on Music and the Visual Arts in General Education, and in consultation with three or four experts in these fields, to prepare a programme of concrete proposals for submission in 1948 to Member States for comment and subsequently to the Third Session of the General Conference.

3.14.1.2. To provide clearing house services to Member States in these fields, concerning the availability of teaching materials, exhibitions, lists of available recordings and representative music, including folk arts. In providing these services Unesco is to stimulate Member States and to publicise their work but without paying for any exhibitions, recordings or materials.

3.14.2. The General Conference recommends to Member States that they emphasise the role of the arts in general education.

3.15. Science in General Education. The Director-General is instructed to invite Member States to submit to Unesco general statements on the role of science in general education in their communities.

3.16. Lauguage. The Director-General is instructed:

3.16.1. To explore the possibilities of establishing, through international organisations and in consultation with appropriate existing bodies, facilities for co-operation between linguists and language-teaching experts;

3.16.2. To make widely available the materials that have been used to combat illiteracy and to teach a second or auxiliary language;

3.16.3. To appraise the relative effectiveness of these methods and consider other problems of linguistics, including the possibility of utilising the teaching of languages to increase the mutual understanding of peoples.

3.17. Vocational Guidance and Technical Education. The Director-General is instructed:

3.17.1 To collaborate with the International Labour Office in its study and development of vocational guidance.

3.17.2. To recommend to all States that they orient technical education at all stages toward the achievement of the objectives of Unesco.

3.17.3. To give priority in the programme of technical education to the needs of those countries which, possessing natural resources, lack the means to utilise them.

3.18. Educational Opportunities for Women. The Director-General is instructed to collaborate with the Commission on the Status of Women of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in promoting enquiries, through competent bodies, into educational opportunities open to women.

3.19. General Instructions Concerning Education Programme. In carrying out the programme, the Director-General is instructed:

3.19.1. To enter into negotiations with international organisations in education, in order to establish co-operative arrangements with them similar to those now in force between Unesco and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

3.19.2. To collect, collate and distribute in such languages as will be most useful, printed materials, including reports and lists of films, recordings and other educational aids.

IV. CULTURAL INTERCHANGE

4.1. Arts and Letters.

4.1.1. INTERNATIONAL THEATRE INSTITUTE. The Director-General is instructed to continue to support by technical advice the creation of an International Theatre Institute, independent of Unesco, and to provide a limited secretariat for it during its formative stage.

4.1.2. INTERNATIONAL MUSIC INSTITUTE. The Director-General is instructed to make preliminary enquiries for the establishment of an International Music Institute and prepare proposals for furthering such a project for submission to the Third Session of the General Conference in 1948.

4.1.3. INTERNATIONAL POOL OF LITERATURE. The Director-General is instructed to extend the scope of the International Pool of Literature, for the supply to journals and reviews within Unesco's sphere of interest of published and unpublished material.

4.1.4. REPRODUCTIONS IN ART AND MUSIC. The Director-General is instructed:

4.1.4.1. To secure from appropriate agencies in all Member States for international distribution lists of the available fine colour reproductions of works of art by their national artists.

4.1.4.2. To draw up, in collaboration with experts selected with the assistance of the International Council of Museums, a list of available high quality colour reproductions designed to illustrate the most important phases and movements in art. A list of these works and others not yet available in fine reproductions but considered essential properly to illustrate such phases and movements, should be published and distributed throughout Member States.

4.1.4.3. To secure expert counsel for the preparation of portfolios containing series of colour reproductions of fine quality covering specific fields in the arts.

4.1.4.4. To publish and distribute a list of documentary films on art, and suggestions for additional films.

4.1.4.5. To publish and distribute a list of institutions possessing photographic archives of works of art.

4.1.4.6. In collaboration with experts and institutions concerned with music, to prepare a catalogue of world music, listing music which is already available in recorded form and music which should be recorded to supplement existing material; provided that the Director-General should seek sponsors to bear the cost of publication, which should not be borne by Unesco.

4.1.5. REPRODUCTION OF UNIQUE OBJECTS. The General Conference recommends to all Member States that they compile lists of their unique works of art, of scientific objects and of documents, and that they make as soon as possible at least four reproductions of each for deposit in centres where their preservation can be assured. To this end, the Director-General shall assist Member States with advice on reproduction techniques and, in co-operation with Member States, shall study the question of sites for depositories for reproduced material.

4.1.6. CUSTOMS BARRIERS FOR ART. The Director-General is instructed to initiate enquiries into customs duties and other restrictions imposed by

Member States on the importation of original works of creative art with a view to exploring the possibility of reducing or eliminating them.

4.1.7. FILMS TO POPULARISE ART. The Director-General is instructed to direct the attention of experimental documentary film production centres in several countries to the potentialities of the use of their resources and techniques for the popular presentation of the arts and the popularisation of science.

4.2. **Translations of Great Books.** Unesco will, in 1948, continue to put into effect the measures required for the execution of the plan on which the Organisation has embarked in conjunction with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

4.2.1. The Director-General is instructed:

4.2.1.1. In continuation of the work of the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, and in response to the invitation of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, to make a plan for the translation of classics, for submission to the Council by 1 June 1948, and to keep the Council informed of the progress of work, seeking in return all possible aid for the project from the United Nations.

4.2.1.2. To prepare plans for ensuring adequate translation of:

4.2.1.2.1. The works of classic reputation to which the Economic and Social Council refers;

4.2.1.2.2. Contemporary works not only in the field of literature but also in those of philosophy and of social and natural science.

4.2.1.3. To summon an International Committee of Experts to review recommendations from Member States and other sources, to prepare the final lists and proposals and to report:

4.2.1.4. To examine and seek means by which to assist smaller countries to participate in this project.

4.2.2. The General Conference recommends to Member States that wherever possible through their National Commissions, they should each set up a Committee of Experts to prepare lists of literary, philosophic and scientific works with a view to eventual translation and should co-operate with Unesco through the various stages of the project.

4.3. **Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.**

4.3.1. PHILOSOPHIC ROUND TABLES. The Director-General is instructed:

4.3.1.1. To organise in 1948, in conjunction with the Amsterdam International Congress of Philosophy, round table discussions dealing with certain philosophical concepts which have special concern for Unesco's purposes.

4.3.1.2. To ask a number of philosophical or general cultural reviews to devote special numbers to symposia dealing with these subjects, in conjunction with the round table discussions. A suitable number of copies should be distributed by Unesco.

4.3.2. Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organisations. The Director-General is instructed:

4.3.2.1. To promote the establishment of an International Council of Associations concerned with philosophy and the humanistic studies, similar to the International Council of Scientific Unions.

4.3.2.2. To ask specialised International Organisations to assist in the movement of ideas and the dissemination of knowledge by such measures as the following:

In 1948 working agreements will be made with, and services will be asked from the international organisations of philosophers, historians and linguists. Examples of such services are analytical summaries and surveys, surveys of work accomplished during the war years, periodical bibliographies mentioned in 2.3.3.4. and, later, bulletins and year-books containing scientific information, or collections of such documents as may further the aims of Unesco.

4.3.2.3. To request the International African Institute to present a report concerning plans for research to be undertaken on the native cultures of Africa in order to further the purposes of Unesco.

4.3.3. Regional Centres. The Director-General is instructed:

4.3.3.1. To consider in 1948 the possibility of setting up an experimental regional centre of cultural co-operation in the Near and Middle East.

4.3.3.2. To submit proposals to the Executive Board either for action in 1948 or for consideration at the Third Session of the General Conference.

4.4. **Museums.** The Director-General is instructed:

4.4.1. To provide for the exchange of information concerning museums, their techniques, modern methods of presentation and other aspects of their work.

4.4.2. To stimulate and promote and to develop a plan for organised exchanges of exhibitions and collections, including in particular the international circulation of Unesco exhibitions of contemporary works of art accompanied by appropriate catalogues, such exhibitions to be prepared if possible by Member States, National Commissions or Co-operating Bodies, and appropriate professional organisations.

4.4.3. To seek means to enlist the co-operation of museums in all applicable Unesco programmes such as Fundamental Education, Adult Education, Arts and Sciences.

4.4.4. To investigate and report to the Third Session of the General Conference on the proposal for international co-operation between museums through the development of foundations by co-operating governments for exchanging professionals and students and books, works of art, collections, exhibits, and other materials between countries.

4.5. **Access to Archaeological Sites.** The Director-General is instructed to consult with Member States on measures designed to secure every possible access by archaeologists of all countries to archaeological sites; and, in particular, to request the International Council of Museums to put forward plans for consideration by the Third Session of the General Conference for submission to Member States.

V. HUMAN AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

5.1. **Tensions Affecting International Understanding.**

5.1.1. The Director-General is instructed to promote:

5.1.1.1. Enquiries into the distinctive character of the various national cultures, ideals, and legal systems, with the aim of stimulating the sympathy and respect of nations for each other's ideals and aspirations and the appreciation of national problems.

5.1.1.2. Enquiries into the conceptions which the people of one nation entertain of their own and of other nations.

5.1.1.3. Enquiries into modern techniques which have been developed in education, political science, philosophy and psychology for changing mental attitudes and for revealing the processes and forces involved when human minds are in conflict.

5.1.1.4. An enquiry into the influences throughout life which predispose towards international understanding on the one hand and aggressive nationalism on the other.

5.1.1.5. The preparation of a Source Book describing the work already under way in Member States in the study of tensions that arise from technological improvements and the resulting shift of populations. Before this is undertaken information should be obtained about the intentions of the Economic and Social Council in this matter.

5.1.2. The Director-General is here to observe the following conditions:

5.1.2.1. He shall enlist the resources and distribute the work among universities and other research centres in the various nations, utilising wherever possible National Commissions or Co-operating Bodies where they exist and appropriate international organisations.

These organisations shall be free to propose such re-formulation of the projects enumerated above as may seem to them to be necessary either in order to ensure greater precision in the definition and delimitation of

the projects or to enable them to investigate tensions with greater efficiency and by improved methods.

5.1.2.2. He shall encourage these bodies to apply comparable research standards and methods.

5.1.2.3. He shall use available resources of Unesco and seek governmental and private financial aid in carrying out the project.

5.1.2.4. He shall study methods whereby the findings of the investigations may be popularised and actions based on these findings may be undertaken by National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies and other appropriate organisations.

5.1.3. The Executive Board is requested to follow closely the development of this project and to guide the Director-General on any questions arising in the course of the year affecting the priority to be accorded to the various enquiries.

5.2. **Philosophical Analysis of Current Ideological Conflicts.** Unesco will in 1948 continue its enquiry concerning the philosophical principles of human rights.

5.2.1. The Director-General is instructed to take the necessary steps:

5.2.1.1. To arrange for the preparation by a philosopher of a plan for an enquiry concerning the fundamental concepts of liberty, democracy, law, and legality, and concerning the influence on current ideological controversies of different views of such concepts and the actual or apparent conflicts which result therefrom.

5.2.1.2. To ask National Commissions, Learned Societies and other appropriate bodies to co-operate in the enquiries concerning these problems.

5.2.1.3. To convene a committee of experts to consider the replies and to draft a final report.

5.2.1.4. To consider how the results of this enquiry may be given wide publicity.

5.3. **Humanistic Aspects of Culture.** Unesco will in 1948 undertake, in the Humanisties and Philosophy, a programme of enquiry into the humanistic aspects of cultures, from the point of view of their mutual relations and their subjective valuations. The Director-General is instructed:

5.3.1. To address to scholars and experts of the Member States of Unesco a series of questions concerning the idea held by a country, or by a group within a country, of its own culture and the relations of that culture with other cultures, individually or as a whole.

5.3.2. To submit the results of this enquiry to a meeting of experts called by Unesco to discuss them and to recommend the measures for dissemination to be taken subsequently.

5.4. **Study of International Collaboration.**

5.4.1. The Director-General is instructed:

5.4.1.1. To encourage and assist the study by social scientists in all Member States of the problems which arise within their respective fields from recent developments in international collaboration.

5.4.1.2. To this end he shall seek to obtain from the United Nations and other Specialised Agencies information regarding their structure and problems that will be of use to social scientists; and to make this information available to Member States.

5.4.2. The General Conference recommends to Member States that they draw the attention of social scientists to the importance of more extensive scientific study of the problems involved in international organisation and collaboration; and, in particular, the importance for the social sciences of practical problems which are being encountered in the development of the United Nations and Specialised Agencies.

5.4.3. The Executive Board is requested to consider the extent to which special studies may be initiated by the Secretariat in co-operation with Member States and with the agreement of United Nations or Specialised Agencies, and is empowered to authorise initiation of such studies.

5.5. **Methods in Political Science.** The Director-General is instructed:

5.5.1. To promote a study of the subject matter and problems treated by political scientists of various countries in recent research materials (scientific publications and high level text-books), the various types of approach and emphasis, the methods, techniques and terminology employed and the quantity of production in recent political science.

5.5.2. To arrange for the preparation by a political scientist of a report on the above material, including recommendation towards the promotion of international standards in political science.

5.5.3. To bring this report to the attention of Member States, National Commissions or Co-operating Bodies where they exist, asking how best its recommendations may be implemented, and to what extent they would be prepared to co-operate in carrying them out.

5.5.4. To submit to the Third Session of the General Conference the results of this project in a form comparable to that of the publication "Fundamental Education".

5.6. **Social Implications of Science.** The Director-General is instructed:

5.6.1. To prepare, in co-operation with appropriate international organisations, a summary report on work for the popularisation of science being carried on by existing national organisations; and to circulate this report to all Member States in order to encourage the establishment of organisations for popularising science in those countries not possessing such organisations.

5.6.2. To draw the attention of governmental and other national and international information services to the many possible methods of popularising science by means of radio, film, pamphlets, competitions, book clubs, science clubs and other means.

5.6.3. To stimulate the preparation and exchange, by various agencies, of material that will contribute to the popularisation of science.

5.6.4. To request all Member States, National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies to initiate throughout each country group discussions and debates on the social and international implications of science, expressing the opinions of representatives of the Natural Sciences, the Social Sciences and the Humanities, and others, and to report back to the Director-General. The Director-General should propose specific subjects to promote the holding of discussion on the same subjects in all countries. The Director-General should co-ordinate the results of these discussions with those of other appropriate bodies and send them to National Commissions and otherwise give them wide distribution.

5.6.5. To bring to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations the importance of a wide understanding of the social implications of scientific developments.

5.6.6. To promote basic research on the social implications of science as shown in recent and earlier history, by seeking to obtain funds for at least three fellowships for representatives of diverse nations within the general programme approved for fellowships.

5.7. **Scientific and Cultural History.** The Director-General is instructed to continue in 1948 preparations for the production of books which will provide, for the general and specialist reader, a wider understanding of the scientific and cultural aspects of the history of mankind, of the mutual interdependence of peoples and cultures and of their contributions to the common heritage.

5.8. **World Register.** The Director-General is instructed to expand activities initiated in 1947 towards a world register of workers, institutes, activities, research resources, and physical facilities in selected fields of education, science and culture.

VI. NATURAL SCIENCES

6.1. **Field Science Co-operation Offices.** The Director-General is instructed:

6.1.1. To maintain Field Science Co-operation Offices in the Middle East, the Far East, and Latin America and to establish an Office in South Asia in 1948, as undertakings of the highest priority within the Natural Sciences programme. In this connection the Director-General shall give due regard to the following consideration:

6.1.2. The effort and budget of the Latin American Field Science Co-operation Office in 1948 shall be concentrated in specific liaison tasks and shall be closely co-ordinated with the Hylean Amazon project.

6.2. **Latin American Conference.** The Director-General is instructed to convene a Panel of Experts in Latin America to advise Unesco as to the best way in which the development of science in Latin America may be assisted in the future; provided that the governments and other Specialised Agencies of the United Nations concerned are prepared to pay the expenses of the meeting and that Unesco's only expenditure shall be for the attendance of its own representative and, if necessary, that of an exceptional expert not nominated by his government.

6.3. **Hylean Amazon Institute.** The Director-General is instructed to take steps to bring into being in 1948 an International Institute of the Hylean Amazon. To that end he shall:

6.3.1. Forthwith call a meeting of the Council, consisting of representatives of the nations and international organisations named in the report of the meeting of the Commission at Belem in 1947, together with representatives of any other country or international organisation that may express itself as interested.

6.3.2. Use his best efforts to assure that the Executive Committee and the Survey Staff proposed in the report of the Belem Commission are set into motion as soon thereafter as possible.

6.3.3. In carrying out the above instructions, 6.3.1. and 6.3.2., observe the following conditions:

6.3.3.1. Unesco's role in the setting up of the Institute is to initiate and to stimulate. Without any financial commitment beyond 1948, Unesco shall in 1948 make available the sums necessary for preparation for the meeting contemplated in 6.3.1. and shall provide the temporary survey staff contemplated in 6.3.2., and shall make available the services of the Field Science Co-operation Office in Latin America, as provided in 6.1.2. above.

6.3.3.2. Consult with interested governments and organisations concerning the future financing and administration of the Institute and present his recommendations to the Executive Board prior to the Third Session of the General Conference.

6.4. **High Altitude Stations.** The Director-General is instructed to convene a conference in Paris of expert delegates from Member States, appropriate international organisations and Specialised Agencies of the United Nations interested in the establishment and maintenance of high altitude stations for the study of the effects of high altitude on life and of physical phenomena observable only at high altitudes, for the purpose of making recommendations to Unesco and to the United Nations concerning international stations of this kind, provided that the expenses of attendance of the delegates be met outside the budget of Unesco.

6.5. **Cartographic Science.** The General Conference recommends to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the urgency of adequate planning in the basic field of cartographic science; the Conference supports the proposal that the Secretary-General convene a meeting of experts, with representatives of the interested Specialised Agencies and international organisations, to consider proposals for international stimulation and co-ordination of cartography and to draw up recommendations for their execution; and the Conference records the readiness of Unesco to send a representative to such a meeting.

Among the purposes of planning in cartographic science should be:

The stimulation and co-ordination of cartographic activities in their several phases from original survey operations to the preparation of the finished map or chart based thereupon;

The establishment and co-ordination of adequate cartographic and related reference services in the respective Secretariats of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies envisaging also support to existing international organisations in order to collaborate with them in their separate operations and to obviate any possible duplication; and

Generally to provide a point of union, reference and information at the service of the Member States and international organisations, whether the latter be governmental or non-governmental in character.

6.6. **Co-operation with Non-governmental Organisations.** The Director-General is instructed:

6.6.1. To further international scientific co-operation by means of grants-in-aid and other similar forms of assistance to international scientific and technological organisations, unions and societies.

6.6.2. To assist in the international organisation of scientists engaged in the applied fields of engineering, agriculture and medicine, provided that in the latter fields the necessary close co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Health Organisation respectively be maintained.

6.6.3. To provide to scientific bodies within nations appropriate financial and other aid for carrying out scientific work of international significance along the lines of Unesco's aims, after consultation with the relevant Government or National Commission or co-operating body, with the International Council of Scientific Unions and with the appropriate specialised union, subject to regulations adopted by the General Conference.

6.7. **Co-operation with Specialised Agencies.** The General Conference recommends to the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Health Organisation that they give careful consideration to projects involving their co-operation with Unesco, so that programmes such as that for Nutritional Science and Food Technology Field Teams may be put into effect as soon as possible.

6.8. **World Centre of Scientific Liaison.** The Director-General is instructed to continue the activities of the Organisation which constitute a World Centre of Scientific Liaison. These include such activities as the scientific apparatus information service, measures toward standardisation, abstracting and other scientific documentation, rationalisation of scientific publications, scientific films, exchange of scientific persons, facilitation of movement of scientists across frontiers, world register of scientists and institutes, collaboration with the United Nations and with other Specialised Agencies in the field of applied science.

6.9. **Protection of Nature.** The Director-General is instructed:

6.9.1. To accept the invitation of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to participate in the preparations for, and the deliberations of, the forthcoming Scientific Conference on the conservation and utilisation of Natural Resources.

6.9.2. To convene, at such time as he deems appropriate, an International Conference on the Protection of Nature, in accordance with the request of the Brunnen Conference in 1947.

6.9.3. To include in the agenda of the Conference mentioned in (2) above the question of preserving the natural flora and fauna of the Galapagos Islands which belong to the Republic of Ecuador.

APPENDIX E

Constitution of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

London, 16th November, 1945.

THE Governments of the States parties to this Constitution on behalf of their peoples declare,

that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed;

that ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken into war;

that the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these reasons, the States parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organisation was established and which its Charter proclaims.

ARTICLE I—PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS

1. The purpose of the Organisation is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

2. To realise this purpose the Organisation will:

(*a*) collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(*b*) give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture;
by collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities;
by instituting collaboration among the nations to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social;
by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;

(*c*) maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge;
by assuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions;
by encouraging co-operation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information;
by initiating methods of international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them.

3. With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members of this Organisation, the Organisation is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership of the United Nations Organisation shall carry with it the right to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

2. Subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organisation and the United Nations Organisation, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not members of the United Nations Organisation may be admitted to membership of the Organisation, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.

3. Members of the Organisation which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organisation shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organisation.

4. Members of the Organisation which are expelled from the United Nations Organisation shall automatically cease to be members of this Organisation.

ARTICLE III—ORGANS

The Organisation shall include a General Conference, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

ARTICLE IV—THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

A.—Composition.

1. The General Conference shall consist of the representatives of the States Members of the Organisation. The Government of each Member State shall appoint not more than five delegates, who shall be selected after consultation with the National Commission, if established, or with educational, scientific and cultural bodies.

B.—Functions.

2. The General Conference shall determine the policies and the main lines of work of the Organisation. It shall take decisions on programmes drawn up by the Executive Board.

3. The General Conference shall, when it deems it desirable, summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities and the dissemination of knowledge.

4. The General Conference shall, in adopting proposals for submission to the Member States, distinguish between recommendations and international conventions submitted for their approval. In the former case a majority vote shall suffice; in the latter case a two-thirds majority shall be required. Each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

5. The General Conference shall advise the United Nations Organisation on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter, in accordance with the terms and procedure agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two Organisations.

6. The General Conference shall receive and consider the reports submitted periodically by Member States as provided by Article VIII.

7. The General Conference shall elect the members of the Executive Board and, on the recommendation of the Board, shall appoint the Director-General.

C.—Voting.

8. Each Member State shall have one vote in the General Conference. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Constitution. A majority shall be a majority of the Members present and voting.

D.—Procedure.

9. The General Conference shall meet annually in ordinary session; it may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. At each session the location of its next session shall be designated by the General Conference and shall vary from year to year.

10. The General Conference shall, at each session, elect a President and other officers and adopt rules of procedure.

11. The General Conference shall set up special and technical committees and such other subordinate bodies as may be necessary for its purposes.

12. The General Conference shall cause arrangements to be made for public access to meetings, subject to such regulations as it shall prescribe.

E.—Observers.

13. The General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a two-thirds majority, may, subject to its rules of procedure, invite as observers at specified sessions of the Conference or of its commissions representatives of international organisations, such as those referred to in Article XI, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE V—EXECUTIVE BOARD

A.—Composition.

1. The Executive Board shall consist of eighteen members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates appointed by the Member States, together with the President of the Conference who shall sit *ex officio* in an advisory capacity.

2. In electing the members of the Executive Board the General Conference shall endeavour to include persons competent in the arts, the humanities, the sciences, education and the diffusion of ideas, and qualified by their experience and capacity to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. It shall also have regard to the diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution. Not more than one national of any Member State shall serve on the Board at any one time, the President of the Conference excepted.

3. The elected members of the Executive Board shall serve for a term of three years, and shall be immediately eligible for a second term, but shall not serve consecutively for more than two terms. At the first election eighteen members shall be elected of whom one-third shall retire at the end of the first year and one-third at the end of the second year, the order of retirement being determined immediately after the election by the drawing of lots. Thereafter six members shall be elected each year.

4. In the event of the death or resignation of one of its members, the Executive Board shall appoint, from among the delegates of the Member State concerned, a substitute who shall serve until the next session of the General Conference which shall elect a member for the remainder of the term.

B.—Functions.

5. The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Conference and shall prepare its agenda and programme of work.

6. The Executive Board shall recommend to the General Conference the admission of new Members to the Organisation.

7. Subject to decisions of the General Conference, the Executive Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its officers from among its members.

8. The Executive Board shall meet in regular session at least twice a year and may meet in special session if convoked by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the request of six members of the Board.

9. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall present to the General Conference, with or without comment, the annual report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organisation, which shall have been previously submitted to the Board.

10. The Executive Board shall make all necessary arrangements to consult the representatives of international organisations or qualified persons concerned with questions within its competence.

11. The members of the Executive Board shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Conference on behalf of the Conference as a whole and not as representatives of their respective Governments.

ARTICLE VI—SECRETARIAT

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director-General and such staff as may be required.

2. The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years, under such conditions as the Conference may approve, and shall be eligible for reappointment. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organisation.

3. The Director-General, or a deputy designated by him, shall participate, without the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Conference, of the Executive Board, and of the committees of the Organisation. He shall formulate proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board.

4. The Director-General shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the General Conference. Subject to the paramount consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointment to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. The responsibilities of the Director-General and of the staff shall be exclusively international in character. In the discharge of their duties they shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the Organisation. They shall refrain from any

action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each State Member of the Organisation undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

6. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Organisation from entering into special arrangements within the United Nations Organisation for common services and staff and for the interchange of personnel.

ARTICLE VII—NATIONAL CO-OPERATING BODIES

1. Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organisation, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.

2. National Commissions or national co-operating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organisation and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it.

3. The Organisation may, on the request of a Member State, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that State, in order to assist in the development of its work.

ARTICLE VIII—REPORTS BY MEMBER STATES

Each Member State shall report periodically to the Organisation, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE IX—BUDGET

1. The budget shall be administered by the Organisation.

2. The General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States Members of the Organisation subject to such arrangement with the United Nations as may be provided in the agreement to be entered into pursuant to Article X.

3. The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may receive gifts, bequests, and subventions directly from Governments, public and private institutions, associations and private persons.

ARTICLE X—RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

This Organisation shall be brought into relation with the United Nations Organisation, as soon as practicable, as one of the specialised agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. This relationship shall be effected through an agreement with the United Nations Organisation under Article 63 of the Charter, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the General Conference of this Organisation. The agreement shall provide for effective co-operation between the two Organisations in the pursuit of their common purposes, and at the same time shall recognise the autonomy of this Organisation, within the fields of its competence as defined in this Constitution. Such agreement may, among other matters, provide for the approval and financing of the budget of the Organisation by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI—RELATIONS WITH OTHER SPECIALISED INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND AGENCIES

1. This Organisation may co-operate with other specialised inter-governmental organisations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes. To this end the Director-General, acting under the general authority of the Executive Board, may establish effective working relationships with such organisations and agencies and establish such joint committees as may be necessary to assure effective co-operation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organisations or agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

2. Whenever the General Conference of this Organisation and the competent authorities of any other specialised inter-governmental organisations or agencies whose purposes and functions lie within the competence of this Organisation, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organisation, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for this purpose.

3. This Organisation may make appropriate arrangements with other inter-governmental organisations for reciprocal representation at meetings.

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation may make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organisations concerned with

matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific tasks. Such co-operation may also include appropriate participation by representatives of such organisations on advisory committees set up by the General Conference.

ARTICLE XII—LEGAL STATUS OF THE ORGANISATION

The provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations Organisation concerning the legal status of that Organisation, its privileges and immunities shall apply in the same way to this Organisation.

ARTICLE XIII—AMENDMENTS

1. Proposals for amendments to this Constitution shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Conference by a two-thirds majority; provided, however, that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organisation or new obligations for the Member States shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force. The draft texts of proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director-General to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference.

2. The General Conference shall have power to adopt by a two-thirds majority rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV—INTERPRETATION

1. The English and French texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as equally authoritative.

2. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitral tribunal, as the General Conference may determine under its rules of procedure.

ARTICLE XV—ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. This Constitution shall be subject to acceptance. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom. Signature may take place either before or after the deposit of the instrument of acceptance. No acceptance shall be valid unless preceded or followed by signature.

3. This Constitution shall come into force when it has been accepted by twenty of its signatories. Subsequent acceptances shall take effect immediately.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all members of the United Nations of the receipt of all instruments of acceptance and of the date on which the Constitution comes into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

In faith whereof, the undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have signed this Constitution in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Done in London the sixteenth day of November, 1945, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, of which certified copies will be communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments of all the Members of the United Nations.

(See List of Signatories—page 110.)

Instrument Establishing a Preparatory Educational ; Scientific and Cultural Commission.

London, 16th November, 1945.

THE Governments represented at the United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference in London,

Having determined that an international organisation to be known as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation shall be established, and

Having formulated the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation,

Agree as follows:—

1. Pending the coming into force of the Constitution and the establishment of the Organisation provided for therein, there shall be established a Preparatory Commission to make arrangements for the first Session of the General Conference of the Organisation, and to take such other steps as are indicated below.

2. For this purpose the Commission shall:—

(*a*) Convoke the First Session of the General Conference.

(*b*) Prepare the provisional agenda for the First Session of the General Conference and prepare documents and recommendations relating to all matters on the agenda including such matters as the possible transfer of functions, activities and assets of existing

international agencies, the specific arrangements between this Organisation and the United Nations Organisation, and arrangements for the Secretariat of the Organisation and the appointment of its Director-General.

(*c*) Make studies and prepare recommendations concerning the programme and the budget of the Organisation for presentation to the General Conference at its First Session.

(*d*) Provide without delay for immediate action on urgent needs of educational, scientific, and cultural reconstruction in devastated countries as indicated in Paragraphs 6 and 7.

3. The Commission shall consist of one representative of each of the Governments signatory to this Instrument.

4. The Commission shall appoint an Executive Committee composed of fifteen members to be selected at the first meeting of the Commission. The Executive Committee shall exercise any or all powers of the Commission as the Commission may determine.

5. The Commission shall establish its own rules of procedure and shall appoint such other committees and consult with such specialists as may be desirable to facilitate its work.

6. The Commission shall appoint a special technical sub-committee to examine the problems relating to the educational, scientific and cultural needs of the countries devastated by the war, having regard to the information already collected and the work being done by other international organisations, and to prepare as complete a conspectus as possible of the extent and nature of the problems for the information of the Organisation at the First Session of the Conference.

7. When the technical sub-committee is satisfied that any ameliorative measures are immediately practicable to meet any educational, scientific or cultural needs it shall report to the Commission accordingly and the Commission shall, if it approves, take steps to bring such needs to the attention of Governments, organisations, and persons wishing to assist by contributing money, supplies or services in order that co-ordinated relief may be given either directly by the donors to the countries requiring aid or indirectly through existing international relief organisations.

8. The Commission shall appoint an Executive Secretary who shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as the Commission may determine, with such international staff as may be required. The staff shall be composed as far as possible of officials and specialists made available for this purpose by the participating Governments on the invitation of the Executive Secretary.

9. The provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations Organisation concerning the legal status of that Organisation, its privileges and immunities shall apply in the same way to this Commission.

10. The Commission shall hold its first meeting in London immediately after the conclusion of the present Conference and shall continue to sit in London until such time as the Constitution of the Organisation has come into force. The Commission shall then transfer to Paris where the permanent Organisation is to be located.

11. During such period as the Commission is in London, the expenses of its maintenance shall be met by the Government of the United Kingdom on the understanding:

(1) that the amount of the expenses so incurred will be deducted from the contributions of that Government to the new Organisation until they have been recovered, and

(2) that it will be open to the Commission, if circumstances so warrant, to seek contributions from other Governments.

When the Commission is transferred to Paris, the financial responsibility will pass to the French Government on the same terms.

12. The Commission shall cease to exist upon the assumption of office of the Director-General of the Organisation, at which time its property and records shall be transferred to the Organisation.

13. The Government of the United Kingdom shall be the temporary depositary and shall have custody of the original document embodying these interim arrangements in the English and French languages. The Government of the United Kingdom shall transfer the original to the Director-General on his assumption of office.

14. This Instrument shall be effective as from this date, and shall remain open for signature on behalf of the States entitled to be the original Members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, until the Commission is dissolved in accordance with paragraph 12.

In faith whereof, the undersigned representatives having been duly authorised for that purpose, have signed this Instrument in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Done in London the Sixteenth day of November, 1945, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, of which certified copies will be communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments of all the States Members of the United Nations.

Argentine Republic
Australia.
Belgium
Bolivia.
Brazil.
Canada.
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Cuba.
Czechoslovakia.
Denmark.
Dominican Republic.
Ecuador.
Egypt.
France.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
India.
Iran.
Iraq.
Lebanon.
Luxembourg.
Mexico.
The Netherlands.
New Zealand.
Nicaragua.
Norway.
Panama.
Peru.
The Philippines.
Poland.
Saudi Arabia.
Syria.
Turkey.
Union of South Africa.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
United States of America
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

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